

Commerce

Annual Review Number

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 27

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1925

NUMBER 22

Each One of Your Weavers
Can Run More
Northrop Looms
Than Any Weaver Was Ever Able
To Run of Other Makes
Mill Records Prove It
If This Interests You
Let's Talk It Over

DRAPER CORPORATION

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Card Clothing

made in the
SOUTH



equal to the

Incorporated
1911

BEST

Charlotte Manufacturing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**MORE
SOUTHERN SPINNERS**

are using

"AMTEX"

**Spinning, Twisting and
Spooler Tapes**

Than ever before

This increasing demand indicates the superiority of AMTEX Tapes over all others.

We are pleased to build special Tapes for your particular needs.

Send us your specifications and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Manufactured by

**AMERICAN
TEXTILE BANDING CO., INC.**

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sold in the South by

Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.

The "Trojans" Of The Weave Room

The ability to "take it" is inborn in Williams Shuttles. The shuddering impact experienced in being shot with lightning-like rapidity back and forth across the loom is met with stubborn strength and endurance. Their ability to stand up under rigorous usage is more than "skin deep."

Back of this durability is thorough-going attention to details. The wood block is never one that "will get by." Only 100% perfect blocks are used. The various units are assembled by competent, well-paid workmen who view their work with pride.

You will find our experts helpful. Their services are yours on any subject regarding shuttles.

The J. H. Williams Co.

"The Shuttle People"

MILLBURY,

MASS.

*Geo. F. Bahan, Charlotte, N. C.,
Southern Representative*

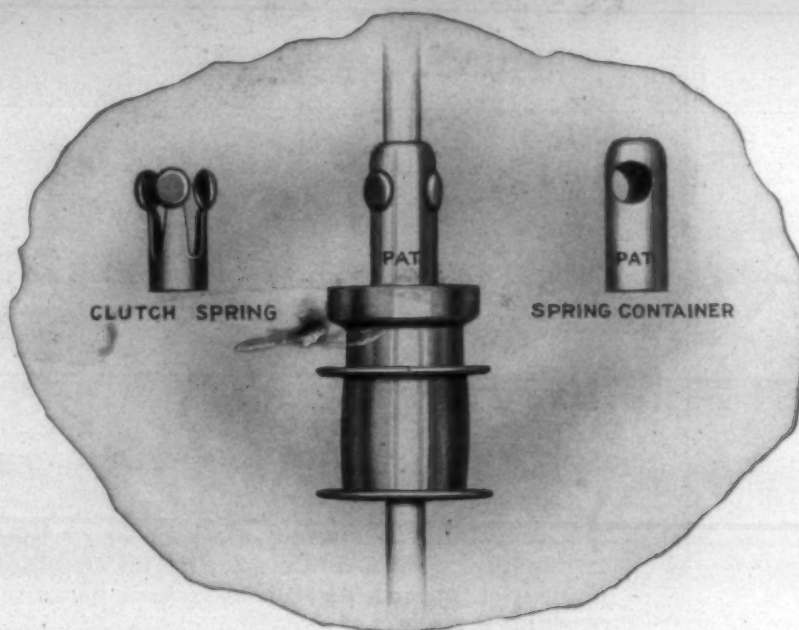
MAGRATH CLUTCH

FOR SPINNING AND TWISTING

sold exclusively

by the

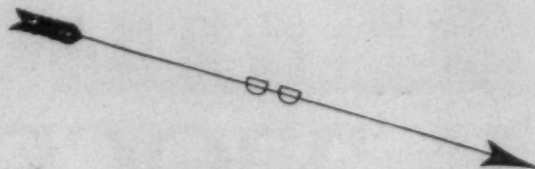
WHITIN MACHINE WORKS



SIMPLE, POSITIVE, CLEAN

This clutch is easily substituted for either Thompson clutch or Cone clutch. Assures maximum quantity of yarn on bobbins. All bobbins can be uniformly seated, with a full traverse resulting.

Does not cut bobbins



NOW!

_____, 1925.
WHITIN MACHINE WORKS,
Whitinsville, Mass.

Please put the Magrath Clutch, @ 25 cents
a clutch without whorl, or 35 cents a clutch
with whorl, on the 10 (ten) sample spindles
which we are forwarding.

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Money Order

Per _____

A Fast Color Guarantee Will Sell Your Fabrics



We apply All
Classes of
Color to—

Cotton Yarns

For
Shirtings
Dress Goods
Handkerchiefs
Satin
Curtain Cloths
Artificial Silk Draperies
(as warp)
Wire Trade
(as insulating)
Tire Fabrics
Fire Hose
Blankets
Mattresses
Denims
Umbrella Cloth
Stripings and Selvages in
Worsted Cloth
Whips
Woven Labels
Novelties
Thread
Cord
Fishing Line
Rope
Towels
Terry Cloth
Bedspreads
Flashes
Velvets
Roving
Cable Cords
Bags
Automobile Cloths
Hosiery (including fine splicing
yarns and yarns for
ingrain colors)
Narrow Fabrics (corsage
strings, shoestrings, tape,
braid)

Worsted Yarns

For
Men's Suitings
Hosiery
Ladies' Dress Goods
Including fine singles that
cannot be dyed by any other
process.

Merino Yarns

Spun Silk
Yarns
Jute, Hemp
and Linen
Yarns



*"Mine Haven't Faded
the Least Bit!"*

YOU may be sure that guaranteed fast colors mean everything in curtain cloths. From manufacturer to consumer, right down the line, an absolute fast-color guarantee speeds up the sale, and attracts new and profitable trade.

If you make curtain cloths, use Franklin Processed Bleaching-Fast yarns for increased sales and permanent good will. You can offer fashionable colors, guaranteed fast. You can offer them at an attractive price, because the Franklin Process saves you time and money.

Let us tell you how to build sales by using a printed fast-color guarantee. Write today for complete information.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Largest Job Dyers of Yarn in America
also Yarn Spinners, Manufacturers Glazed Yarns, Dyeing Machines
PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE DENTON, ENG.
New York Office, 72 Leonard St.
SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY
Greenville, S. C.

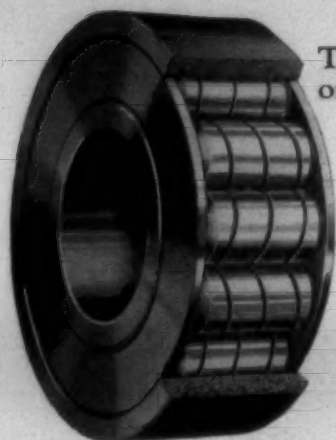
We receive yarn in any wound form that can be taken off over end; also worsted yarns on jacks, pools.

We deliver yarns in the forms shown below—on jacks, pools, on Franklin springs (9-inch, 6-inch, 3-inch), on 6-inch or 3-inch paper tubes, on Wardwell or Butt braider tubes, or on cones.

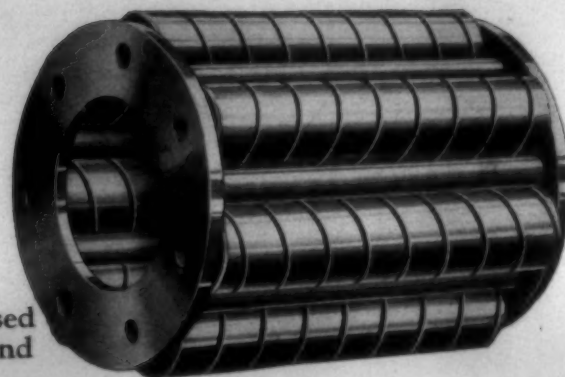
Dyed in a wound form in closed kier under pressure, in a highly concentrated bath, Franklin Processed yarns are completely penetrated; also unchanged in twist or count.

FRANKLIN PROCESS

Dyes Yarn in Wound Form Under Pressure



Type of bearing used
on loom crank shafts



Type of bearing used
on loom cam shafts and
rocker shafts

Get Maximum Production From Your Looms

PRESENT day conditions in the textile industry demand that maximum production be maintained and that costs be kept down. This means that looms must possess the stamina and quality to insure years of dependable and uninterrupted service.

Unless their bearings are right, looms cannot perform effectively. Destructive friction and consequent wear and looseness must be prevented as a first essential.

Hyatt roller bearings have proved themselves able to meet the requirements by more than ten

years of service on looms. They provide the easy rolling action of steel rollers coupled with the rugged strength of good materials and sound construction.

Their use results in easier and smoother running looms and in the reduction of bearing wear to a negligible item. The effect is obvious—high quality performance steadily maintained, plus substantial savings in power, lubrication and maintenance costs.

Specify Hyatt equipped looms. It is a sure means increasing the efficiency of your weave room.

Write for a copy of the new Hyatt Textile Bulletin. It contains 50 pages of interesting information on the application of these bearings to looms and other textile machinery.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
NEWARK DETROIT CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
WORCESTER PHILADELPHIA CHARLOTTE
PITTSBURGH CLEVELAND MILWAUKEE

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS FOR TEXTILE MACHINERY



45 East 55th Street
New York

130 East 57th Street
(Exclusive for Women)
New York



143 East 39th Street
New York



302 West 22nd Street
New York

ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES are recognized as the home of the typical American who realizes that "Where to live" is closely linked with "How to succeed."

There are comforts, conveniences, service and recreational facilities which give the relaxation and invigoration which men of achievement demand.

Gymnasium, squash courts, roof garden, library, valet, grill, exercise rooms, are some of many advantages.

Rates \$2 per day With Bath \$3 per day

FRATERNITY CLUBS BUILDING Madison Avenue—38th Street

The new seventeen story University Club residence devoted exclusively to college men. Roof Garden, Oyster Bar, Squash Court, Grille, Valet, Club Rooms, Lounges.

Rates: \$11 to \$25 per week
\$2.50 per day upward

Supervision
BOARD OF GOVERNORS FRATERNITY CLUBS
Management
ALLERTON HOUSE COMPANY

JAMES STEWART CUSHMAN
President

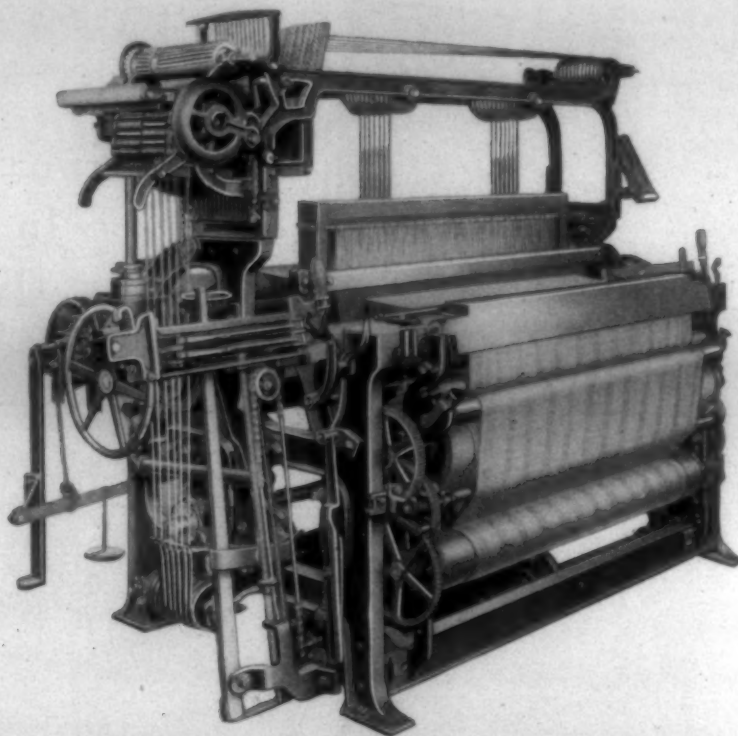


New Fraternity
Clubs Building
22 East 38th Street
New York



Huron St. & Michigan Ave.
Chicago

WILLIAM HARTON SILK
Managing Director



Silk Looms

Our Silk Loom, with Knowles Head or Dobby, equipped with eight roller bearings on crank, bottom and rocker shaft, cut tooth driving gears and shock absorbing crank connectors represents the last word in silk Loom construction.

These improvements have resulted in a gratifying amount of business from all progressive silk manufacturers.

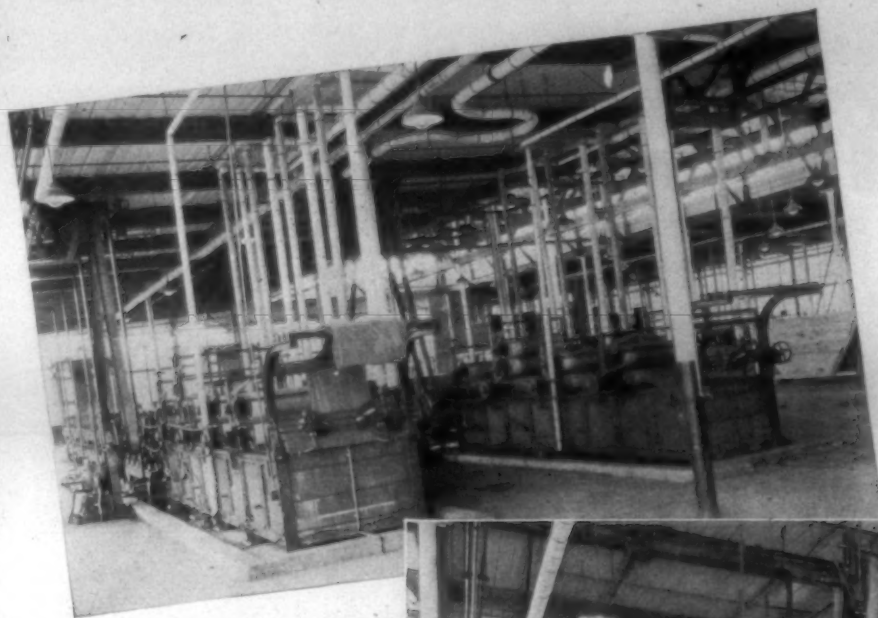
CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS
WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

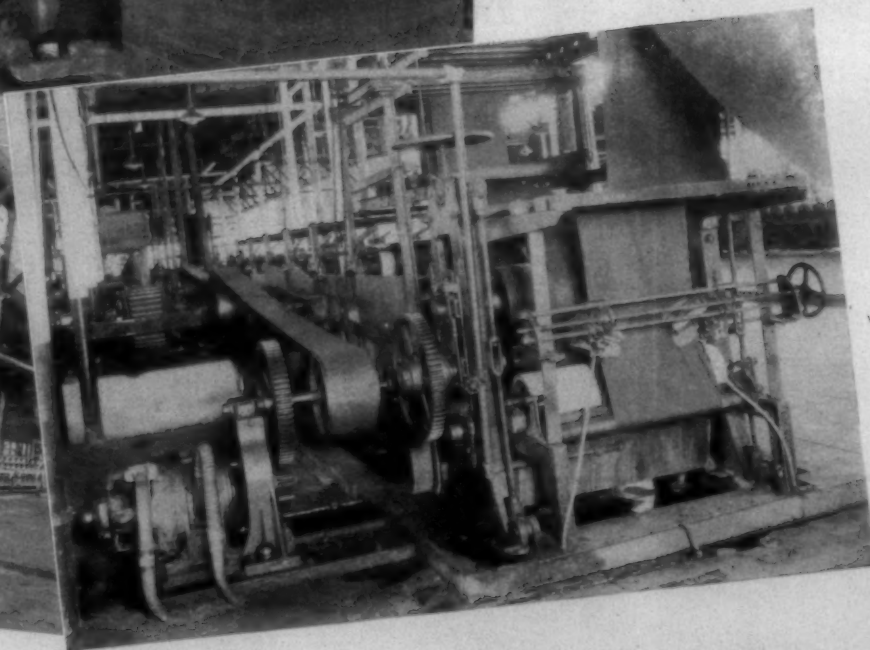
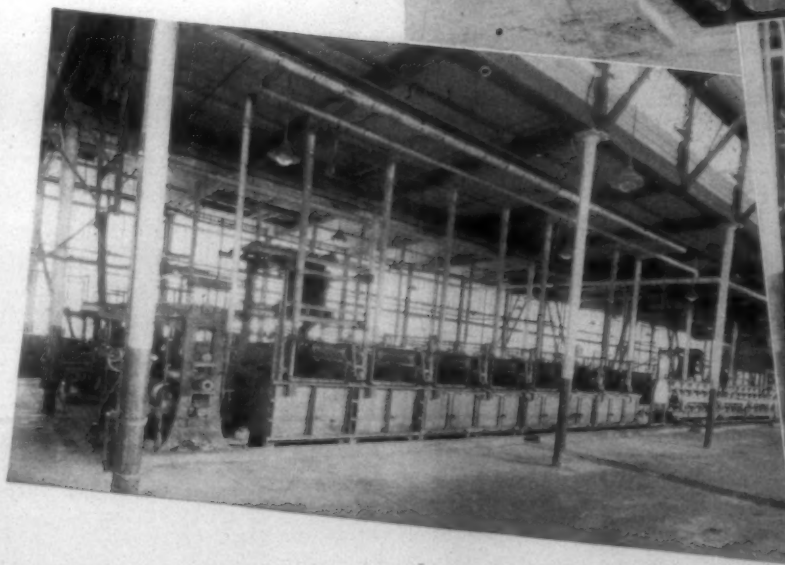
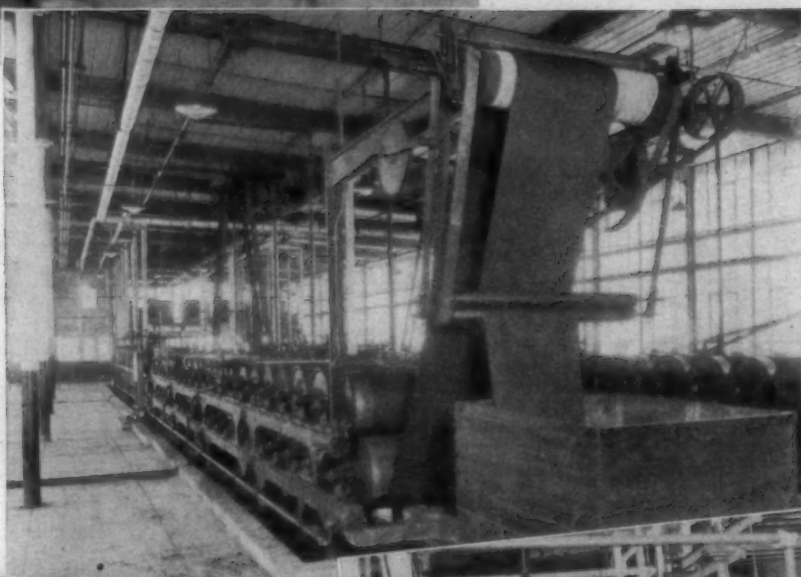
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PATERSON, N. J.

S. B. Alexander, Southern Manager, Charlotte, N. C.



Butterworth Machinery
In the
Gregg Dyeing Plant



BUTTERWORTH

Did you ever consider the advertising value of new finishes?

Give a new finish the name of your mill and every time that particular finish is mentioned your plant is advertised. You know that this is so for you can think right now of many finishes which are known by the mill's name.

Then there is the sales value of the new finish itself—people want variety in the finishes of their fabrics just as they want variety in the style, model or cut of their clothes.

Some mills have at least partial facilities for developing new finishes. To these and others who have no such facilities we offer the services of the Butterworth Organization.

If you have a finish in your mind, tell us about it in strictest confidence, of course. We'll tell you, backed by judgment of men who all their lives have made a specialty of the textile finishing problem, whether such a finish can be had on your present machines or if new machinery will be necessary.

While, of course, our business is selling and installing new textile finishing machinery, we wish manufacturers would call upon us even though the result of your efforts requires only the changing around of present machines.

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

Established 1820

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Canadian Representative
Hamilton, Ontario, Can.
W. J. Westaway Co.

Providence Office
Turk's Head Building

Greenville, S. C. Plant
Markley Street

Finishing MACHINERY

We Solicit Business From The Middle Atlantic States

for

Western Growth Cotton

And Arkansas Cotton in Particular

"Our Business Is To Please and Satisfy"

Direct Private Wire to Post & Flagg, New York

JACKSON, HILL & COMPANY

Cotton Buyers and Exporters

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

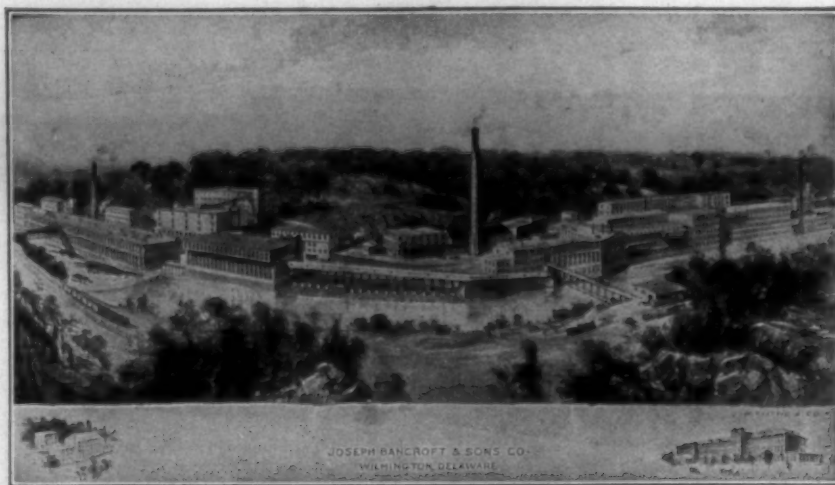
Branch Offices:

Texarkana, Hope, Pine Bluff, McGehee, Newport, Walnut Ridge, Blytheville, Ft. Smith,
Morrillton, Ark., and Carruthersville, Mo.

Joseph Bancroft
1831

Joseph Bancroft & Sons
1865

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
1889



JOHN BANCROFT
President

JOSEPH BANCROFT
Vice-President

JOHN MACADAM
Vice-President

R. O. COOKE
Treasurer

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Bleachers, Dyers, and Finishers
of
Cotton Piece Goods

**SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS**

**SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS**



**DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS**

**WHITINSVILLE
SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.**

HUNTER Manufacturing & Commission Co.

58-60 Worth Street

New York City

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Southern Cotton Mills

Fabrics for Home and Export

Domestic Branch Offices

Boston

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San Francisco

Philadelphia

Baltimore

St. Louis

Greensboro

Cleveland

Atlanta

Kansas City

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London, England

Athens, Greece

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Melbourne, Australia

Panama City, Panama

Bogota, Colombia

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

to the

JOBGING TRADE

for the

DURHAM HOSIERY MILLS

Increased Production

The treasurer of a representative Southern mill says: "Some time ago we attached Root Pick counters to our looms, which we believe has a remarkable effect upon our weavers. They now run the looms during the noon hour, and sometimes turn them up before starting time, and keep them running after quitting time. This is the principal cause of our increased production."

Better Production

The weaver knows that an occasional kick will not give him a cent's worth more in tonnage. In this way a more uniform and standard piece of cloth is made, so there is no incentive to kick the pick which causes thin places. This permits you to positively guarantee the uniform quality of your cloth, and that alone is worth the price of the counter.

Exclusive Advantage

The advantage over "cut mark" or "yardage" method of paying with its uncertainty of guessing and estimating is entirely eliminated when you pay by the pick. The counter has recorded all picks woven and the weaver can be paid any time without loss to himself or to the company. It settles disputes which arise over pay as the weaver can check his week's wages at any time.

Promote Harmony and Satisfaction

Payment by the pick rewards the workman for the actual amount woven—weavers leaving you can be paid off immediately—accurately—no argument between the crews of day and night shifts is possible. In each of the above there is a decided extra benefit in permanent harmony and satisfaction among your weavers—it is showing them square treatment.

Incentive to the Weaver

By being able to check his week's wages and knowing what it is at any time, the weaver becomes more interested in his work knowing that he is to be paid more for increasing his individual production. And again no weaver wants to be classed as the poorest workman, so he will exert himself to the utmost in order not to be shown up by his fellow weaver—for payment by pick the Root counter way places them all on a strictly competitive basis.

*The Census Takers of the
Textile Industry*

ROOT COUNTERS —in the Textile Mill

A NECESSITY
TO QUALITY
PRODUCTION

Efficiency and Economy in the Textile Industry, as in every industry, depends upon modern Equipment. But why limit that equipment? No present day business would consider doing away with the adding machine. Remember the adding machine starts where the Root Automatic Pick and Hank Counters stop—why not use accuracy from the beginning? To count correctly raw materials and Individual Loom Production and Individual output of each weaver, is the only method by which production costs can be attained from start to finish.

Our Engineers have successfully overcome the obstacle of vibration which heretofore has caused so many otherwise good counters to fail. Direct connection to the moving part of the loom had short life, likewise the flexible shaft, so after much research work they hit upon a plan of attaching a counter to the loom frame and drawing it by worm and gear from a cam shaft through two universal joints and a connecting rod, which has proven to be the most dependable possible way. See illustration below.

ELIMINATES
ALL CHANCE
OF KICK

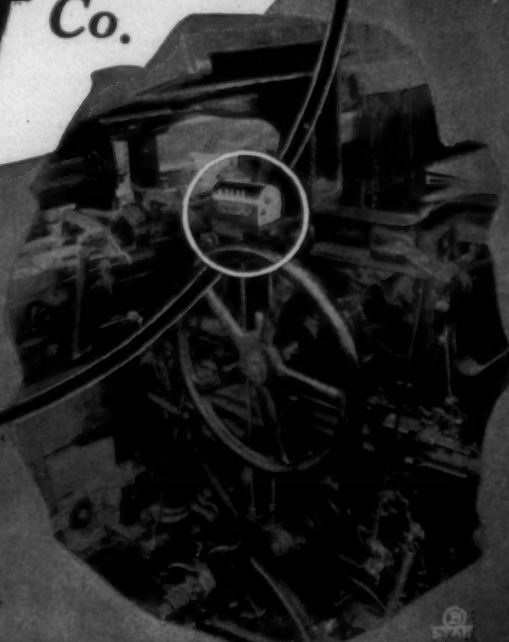
THE
EYES OF
PRODUCTION

The ROOT Co.

W. A. Kennedy,
Southern Representative;
910 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

KEEPS THE
WEAVER AT
HIS BEST

AN INFALLIBLE
RECORD KEEPER
THAT DRAWS NO PAY



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C. UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME 27

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1925

NUMBER 22

Clark's Annual Spindle Increase List

A total of 400,848 spindles were installed by Southern cotton mills during the year 1924. The following list gives the name and location of each mill that increased the number of its spindles, together with the total by States and the total for the South. This information is compiled from data from Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills. Figures are as of January 1, 1925.

Alabama.		Spindles
Name of Mill—		
Indian Head Mills, Cordova		304
*Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva		5,280
Mobile Cotton Mills, Mobile		3,456
Total		9,040
Arkansas.		
Delta Land Cotton Mill, West Helena		4,344
Total		4,344
Georgia.		
Sutherland Manufacturing Co., Augusta		1,224
Calhoun Yarn Mills, Calhoun		400
Cedartown Cotton and Export Co., Cedartown		8,970
Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford		1,000
*Stark Mills, Hogansville		35,568
Dunson Mills, LaGrange		10,832
Walton Cotton Mills, Monroe		5,712
Pacolet Manufacturing Co. No. 4, New Holland		1,344
Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan		6,000
Bibb Manufacturing Co., Porterdale		4,000
Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville		1,420
Total		76,470
North Carolina.		
Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville		424
Martel Mills, Asheville		3,120
*Balfour Cotton Mills, Balfour		12,500
Stowe Spinning Co., Belmont		21,700
American Cotton Mills, Inc., Bessemer City		6,720
Gambrill & Melville Mills Co., Bessemer City		1,104
Carlton Yarn Mills, Cherryville		3,500
Gibson Manufacturing Co., Concord		1,000
Hartsell Mills Co., Concord		1,192
Morven Cotton Mills, Durham		1,200
Pearl Cotton Mills, Durham		2,880
Flint Manufacturing Co., Gastonia		928
Hanover Thread Mills, Gastonia		2,016
Myrtle Mills, Gastonia		2,432
Travora Manufacturing Co., Haw River		944
Oakdale Cotton Mills, Oakdale		246
Linn Mills, Landis		3,584
Wabenhah Mills, Lexington		1,000
Melville Manufacturing Co., Lincolnton		6,000
Fibre Manufacturing Co., Newton		1,600
Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham		36,288
*Leak Manufacturing Co., Rockingham		15,000
Klumac Cotton Mills, Salisbury		922
Rowan Cotton Mills, Salisbury		1,088
Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville		2,932
Miller Manufacturing Co., Taylorsville		480
Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville		6,912
Total		203,844
Oklahoma.		
*Sand Springs Cotton Mill Corp., Sand Springs		25,200
Total		25,200
South Carolina.		
Arcadia Cotton Mills, Arcadia		11,206
Blair Mills, Belton		1,192
*Blacksburg Spinning Mills, Blacksburg		5,000
*River Hill Spinning Mill, Cheraw		720
Martel Mills, Inc., Columbia		3,376
Enoree Mills, Enoree		1,344
Franklin Process Spinning Mills, Fingerville		936
*Southern Weaving Co., Greenville		624
Manetta Mills, Lando		2,000
Martel Mills, Lexington		2,532
*Pacific Mills, Lyman		32,000
Southern Worsted Corp., Minter		6,000
Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill		1,232
Beaumont Manufacturing Co., Spartanburg		9,352
*London Mills, Sumter		2,000
Stark Mills, Tucapau		6,816
Total		86,330
Tennessee.		
Davenport Silk Mills, Davenport		5,000
Appalachian Mills Co., Knoxville		11,512
*Callum & Robinson, Inc., Memphis		544
Warioto Cotton Mills, Nashville		3,328
Total		20,384
Texas.		
Consolidated Textile Corp., Bonham		424
Corsicana Cotton Mills, Corsicana		500
*Dallas Textile Mills, Dallas		10,000
*Worth Mills, Fort Worth		16,000
*Houston Textile Mills, Houston		4,000
San Antonio Textile Mills, San Antonio		800
Total		31,724
Virginia.		
Virginia Worsted Mills, Norfolk		2,400
Total		2,400
Summary by States.		
Alabama		9,040
Arkansas		4,344
Georgia		76,470
North Carolina		144,956
Oklahoma		25,200
South Carolina		86,330
Tennessee		20,384
Texas		31,724
Virginia		2,400
Total spindles installed in 1924		400,848

*Indicates new mill.

Spindles To Be Installed

The following list shows, by States, spindles to be installed in Southern mills during 1925:

Name of Mill—	Spindles
Alabama.	
*Lanier Manufacturing Co., Anniston	2,000
Tallassee Mills, Tallassee	30,000
Total	32,000
Arkansas.	
*Arkansas Textile Co., Pine Bluff	10,000
Total	10,000
Georgia.	
American Thread Co., Dalton	30,000
Highland Mills, Griffin	10,000
Summerville Cotton Mills, Summerville	4,000
Total	44,000
Mississippi.	
Berthdale Mills, McComb	5,000
Total	5,000
North Carolina.	
*Eagle Yarn Mills, Belmont	12,672
Erwin Cotton Mills No. 2, Duke	36,000
Dixon Mills, Gastonia	1,440
Millis Cotton Mills, High Point	960
Manville-Jenckes Co., High Shoals, N. C.	50,000
Corriher Mills, Landis	11,088
Ora Cotton Mills, Shelby	6,500
Lola Manufacturing Co., Stanley	5,000
*Beacon Manufacturing Co., Asheville	20,000
Total	143,660
South Carolina	
Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton	8,000
Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville	12,096
*Pageland Cotton Mills, Pageland	6,000
Total	26,096
Tennessee.	
Dixie Spinning Co., Chattanooga	3,000
*Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport	88,000
*Chicasaw Thread Co., Memphis	2,000
Total	93,000
Texas.	
*El Paso Cotton Mill Co., El Paso	5,000
Mexia Textile Mills, Mexia	5,000
Miller Cotton Mills, Waco	3,000
Total	13,000
Virginia.	
Halifax Cotton Mills, South Boston	3,672
Total	3,672
Summary by States.	
Alabama	32,000
Arkansas	10,000
Georgia	44,000
Mississippi	5,000
North Carolina	143,660
South Carolina	26,096
Tennessee	93,000
Texas	13,000
Virginia	3,672
Total spindles to be installed in 1925	370,428

*Indicates new mills.

Clark's Annual Knitting Machine Increase List

A total of 3,250 additional knitting machines were installed by Southern knitting mills during the year 1924. The following list gives the name and location of each mill that increased its knitting equipment, together with the total by States and the total for the South. This information is compiled from data from Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills:

Name of Mill—	Knitting Machines
Alabama.	
*Albany Hosiery Mills, Albany	120
Anniston Knitting Mill, Anniston	18
W. B. Davis & Son, Fort Payne	50
Scottsboro Hosiery Mill, Scottsboro	90
Total	278
Georgia.	
Carter-Collier Co., Barnesville	25
Cartersville Mills, Inc., Cartersville	5
Dalton Hosiery Mills, Dalton	20
Spalding Knitting Mills, Griffin	15
Carter-Collier Co., Macon	5
Chester Knitting Mills, Rome	25
Total	95
Kentucky	
Swiss Hosiery Mills, Louisville	15
Preister Mills, Paducah	48
Total	63
North Carolina.	
Acme Hosiery Mills, Inc., Asheboro	11
Asheboro Hosiery Mills, Asheboro	50
Park Hosiery Mills, Asheboro	50
*McEwen Knitting Co., Burlington	20
Sellers Hosiery Mills, Burlington	25
Standard Hosiery Mills, Burlington	68
Nebel Knitting Co., Charlotte	1
John O'Daniel Hosiery Mills, Durham	50
Tar Heel Hosiery Mills, Durham	25
Skyland Hosiery Co., East Flat Rock	40
Grey Hosiery Mills, Hendersonville	84
Best Hosiery Mills, Hickory	15
Catawba Knitting Mills, Hickory	10
Elliott Knitting Mills, Hickory	100
Hickory Hosiery Mills, Hickory	27
Hickory Lace Braiding Co., Hickory	150
Amos Hosiery Mills, High Point	19
Crown Hosiery Mills, High Point	105
Harris & Covington Hosiery Mills, High Point	70
*Melrose Hosiery Mills, High Point	121
Pointer Hosiery Co., High Point	75
Robbins Hosiery Co., High Point	25
Slane Hosiery Co., High Point	50
Vance Knitting Co., Kernersville	15
Orion Knitting Co., Kinston	96
Hickory Hosiery Mills, Lenoir	10
Elizabeth James Mills, Marion	18
*Murfreesboro Knitting Co., Murfreesboro	12
Ridgeview Hosiery Mills, Newton	25
*Brame Sweater Co., North Wilkesboro	2
Wallace-Wilson Hosiery Co., Salisbury	80
Roanoke Hosiery Co., Scotland Neck	20
Janet Hosiery Mills, Shelby	3
Runnymede Mills, Inc., Tarboro	16
Ragan Knitting Co., Thomasville	40
Pauline Knitting Co., Valdese	20
Total	1,548
South Carolina	
Sultrene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.	25
Catawba Knitting Co., Rock Hill	24
Star Hosiery Mills, Spartanburg	66
Total	115
Tennessee.	
United Hosiery Mills, Bristol	90
Champion Knitting Mills, Chattanooga	30
Lyerly Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga	75
Signal Knitting Mills, Chattanooga	2
Total	55,200

*Indicates new mill.

(Continued on Page 22)

HOUGHTON

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
Their shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again."

A DISSERTATION

by Chas. E. Carpenter,

Near Editor

THE above quotation is my text and it is from Pope's "Essays on Criticism." Pope was an English poet and critic and lived from 1688 to 1744. The first line in the above is one of the most quoted, as well as one of the truest. If you will follow the great catastrophes of the World, you will find they have all been caused by "a little learning." Men who know and who know they don't know are perfectly safe to have around the mill, but the men who know a little and think they know it all are the sort who cause conflagrations; stock to be ruined, and the balance to come out on the wrong side of the ledger. Pope's thought is to drink deep of the fountain of knowledge, or don't drink at all. In other words, master a subject thoroughly, or don't touch it.

Suppose I bring this sort of thing down to cases—down to present everyday mill experience.

Things were not running any too smoothly in the Blank Mill, and there seemed to be a general feeling of lack of confidence. The folks, from the Super down to the Overseers, seemed to feel that there was something which they did not know, otherwise they could produce cloth which would meet quality and price competition. So it was concluded to obtain a chemist. In a short time there was a laboratory fitted up with all sorts of odd shaped bottles; mysterious looking apparatus, and chemicals of many colors, all presided over by a man with tortoise-shell glasses, wearing an oilcloth apron.

The laboratory did not seem to help much, but then it was new, and we had to learn the cause of the trouble before we could effect the remedy. Mike Flaherty, Overseer in the finishing room, said, "If you tell me what the matter is, I won't need no chemist to remedy it." But then Mike was a rank atheist when it came to applied sciences.

Finally word came from the laboratory that the secret was to "Standardize." This meant that everything was to be done a certain way, in precisely the same manner each time. Matty Firth in the combing room said, "I wonder if he is going to standardize the wool?" But Matty was no better than Mike when it came to the application of science. Things went on for over a year; the chemist worked hard; talked intelligently—at least his words were of many syllables; but there was no appreciable improvement.

Then one day, in desperation, the Super sent for a Houghton man. The Super asked the Houghton man if he could effect a remedy. "No! But I can help you fellows do it."

"Well! We will begin by firing that damned chemist," was the Super's suggestion. "Not at all," said the Houghton man. "We will need chemistry and plenty of it before we get through. What is needed here is to have the mill tell the chemist, and not the chemist tell the mill."

One of the first things the Houghton man investigated was the laboratory tests. For instance, they had been buying tallow for warp conditioning, and assured themselves that the tallow was pure by taking the saponification test, not knowing that it was common practice to adulterate tallow with fleshing and other greases just as saponifiable as tallow, and some of them more so. An actual analysis of the tallow proved it to be of very inferior quality. A proper conditioner was installed; the breakage at the beam reduced 80%; the added weight of the size carried through to the finished cloth, and from that on, step by step, quality was improved and costs reduced. Today every man in the mill is a Houghton rooter and the chemist is the cheer leader.

The trouble here was merely "a little learning". I suppose we must all pass through that stage, but to do so at the expense of several millions of dollars of production, is perhaps not the wisest course.

E. F. HOUGHTON & COMPANY

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AND IN EVERY OTHER TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE WORLD

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

Large Southern Mill Corporations

This list gives the number of spindles owned by each of the mill corporations that have 50,000 or more spindles, including those under construction. It does not include spindles not located in the South.

	Spindles		
1.—Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.	467,440	21.—Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis and Concord, N. C.	118,000
2.—Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Columbus, Porterdale and Reynolds, Ga.	255,656	22.—Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Piedmont, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn.	117,968
3.—Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Sylacauga, Pell City, Sycamore and Alexander City, Ala.	237,352	23.—Proximity Manufacturing Co., Greensboro, N. C.	113,000
4.—Pacific Mills (South only), Columbia and Lyman, S. C.	234,048	24.—Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ala.	108,672
5.—Manville-Jenkes Co., Gastonia and High Shoals, N. C.	197,760	25.—Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga., and Tuckahoe, S. C.	107,568
6.—Consolidated Textile Corp. (South only), Lafayette, Ga., Pelham, Ga., Henderson, Ky., Burlington, N. C., Raleigh, N. C., Bonham, Tex., and Lynchburg, Va.	187,260	26.—Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C., Henrietta, N. C., and Cherokee Falls, S. C.	105,788
7.—West Point Manufacturing Co., Langdale, Fairfax, Shawmut, Riverview and Lanett, Ala.	185,000	27.—Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Lindale, Ga.	102,016
8.—Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, Arlington, Greer and Walhalla, S. C.	183,296	28.—Washington Mills, Fries, Va., and Mayodan, N. C.	101,696
9.—Cannon Manufacturing Co., Kannapolis, N. C., Concord, N. C., and York, S. C.	161,672	29.—Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.	100,000
10.—Monarch Mills, Lockhart and Union, S. C.	160,406	30.—Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C.	95,000
11.—Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham, Duke and Cooleemee, N. C.	158,360	31.—Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.	93,700
12.—New England-Southern Mills, Pelzer, S. C., LaGrange, Ga., and Hogansville, Ga.	157,316	32.—Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.	88,000
13.—Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, Fountain Inn and Simpsonville, S. C.	153,920	33.—Graniteville Manufacturing Co., Graniteville, Vacluse and Warrenville, S. C.	87,000
14.—Union-Buffer Mills, Union and Buffalo, S. C.	152,800	34.—Clifton Manufacturing Co., Clifton, S. C.	86,800
15.—Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., Draper, N. C., Leaksville, N. C., and Fieldale, Va.	142,266	35.—Bemis Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Bemis, Tenn.	86,164
16.—Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.	139,608	36.—Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.	85,000
17.—Pacolet Manufacturing Co., New Holland, Ga., and Pacolet, S. C.	137,276	37.—Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.	82,408
18.—Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, Rock Hill and Whitmire, S. C.	125,040	38.—Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.	81,728
19.—Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Mills, Tallahassee, Ala., and Columbia, S. C.	124,992	39.—Gaffney Manufacturing Co., Gaffney, S. C.	80,512
20.—Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte and Pineville, N. C., and Martinsville, Va.	120,312	40.—Winnboro Mills, Winnboro, S. C.	77,028
		41.—Martel Mills, Inc., Egan, Ga., Asheville, N. C., Columbia, Batesburg, Lexington and Spartanburg, S. C.	76,668
		42.—Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.	76,000
		43.—Dwight Manufacturing Co., Alabama City, Ala.	74,492
		44.—Easley Cotton Mills, Easley and Liberty, S. C.	74,008
		45.—Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.	71,392
		46.—Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.	71,000
		47.—F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., Greenville, S. C.	70,352
		48.—Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.	70,200
		49.—Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.	69,856
		50.—Piedmont Manufacturing Co., Piedmont, S. C.	69,412
		51.—Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham and Chapel Hill, N. C.	67,612
		52.—Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.	65,556
		53.—Climchfield Manufacturing Co., Marion, N. C.	65,520
		54.—John P. King Manufacturing Co., Augusta, Ga.	64,608

(Continued on Page 22)

J. S. Roberts, President

ESTABLISHED 1919

C. M. Young, Treasurer

QUALITY

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

The New Home of "Columbus Tape"



A Modern Tape Mill.

The First Built in the South.

SPINNING TAPE

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Sold by Supply Houses and Direct

MATHIESON Chemicals

Aqua Ammonia for Textile Processing

TO further serve the chemical requirements of Southern textile mills, we have now established warehouse stocks of Aqua Ammonia at several distributing centers in the South.

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As rapidly as the growing volume of business warrants, we will add warehouse stocks at other points throughout the Southern States. Mathieson Aqua Ammonia, 26°, is furnished in standard 110 gallon drums and is a synthetic product of exceptional purity.

We solicit inquiries from all consumers and are prepared to work with textile processors in every possible way. Write us fully of your Aqua Ammonia requirements and we will be glad to give quotations and full information regarding our product.

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*Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine-Caustic Soda*



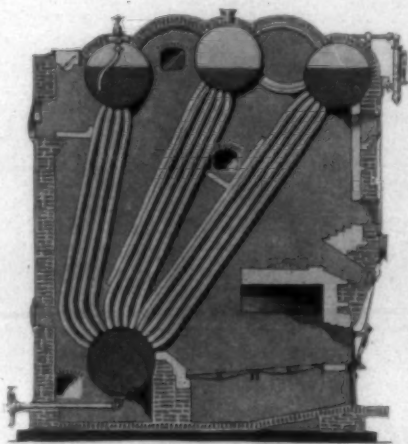
*Sesquicarbonate of Soda
Bleaching Powder-Soda Ash*

"Weak in the joints"

The joints are the seat of all trouble in a fire brick Lining, and a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. It is practically impossible to get a bonding cement that will stand up under the extreme temperatures of the furnace, and the expansion and contraction of the brick. The cement is forced out, some of it melts, leaving the joints exposed to the corrosive action of gas and flame, causing the brick to become loose and fall from the wall, either individually or in whole sections. **Costly Leakage is the Result!**

'ONE-PIECE' FURNACE LINING

Forms One Solid Piece



This furnace lining is scientifically prepared of high heat resisting material and builds a structure that is gas and air-tight, stands abrasion of hot gases and severe flame action, lessens disintegration, strengthens the whole structure of the furnace, gives better control to furnace atmosphere, and stands 3100 deg. F.

Make it a point to try 'One Piece Furnace Lining' NOW! No matter what conditions prevail in your individual practice this ideal lining will prove an effective protection to your furnace.

Partial List of Users:

Roberdel Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.	Standard Oil Co., Charleston Refinery, Charleston, S. C.
Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.	Savannah River Lumber Co., Savannah, Ga.
Piedmont Cotton Mills, Piedmont, S. C.	Atlantic Coast Lbr. Co., Georgetown, S. C.
Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.	Utility Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.
The Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.	Leak Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.
Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.	Jackson Bros. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis, N. C.	Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.	Easley Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.
	Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.
	Union-Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C.

The Cornish Company

J. B. Gilbert, President

Hartsville, S. C.

Purchasing Agents for Southern Mills

SAM R. ZIMMERMAN, Purchasing Agent.

The following is a list of mills for which Sam R. Zimmerman, of Greenville, S. C., does the buying:

	Spindles	Looms
Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala.	14,992	360
Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.	23,552	566
Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Whitmire, S. C.	71,000	1,650
Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.	18,576	452
Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C.	50,720	1,800
Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C.	10,656	—
Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.	103,222	2,365
Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.	57,184	1,700
Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.	69,412	1,984
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.	70,352	1,700
Seneca Co., Seneca, S. C.	19,840	500
Victoria Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.	16,952	700
Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.	15,980	424
Victor-Monaghan Co.		
Apalache Plant, Arlington, S. C.	19,712	500
Greer and Victor Plants, Greer, S. C.	84,736	2,241
Monaghan Plant, Greenville, S. C.	60,032	1,540
Walhalla Plant, Walhalla, S. C.	18,816	1,010
Total	725,734	19,492

LUTHER M. McBEE, JR., Purchasing Agent

The following is a list of the mills for which Luther M. McBee, Jr., of Greenville, S. C., does the buying:

	Spindles	Looms
Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.	24,576	532
Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.	93,700	2,268
Brogan Mills, Anderson, S. C.	30,468	900
Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.	40,960	1,000
Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.	15,056	612
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.	90,320	2,002
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pineville, N. C.	12,092	312
Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.	69,856	1,570
Conestee Mills, Greenville, S. C.	20,292	559
Columbia Mfg. Co., Ramseur, N. C.	11,280	300
Corriher Mills Co., Landis, N. C.	9,072	—
Courtney Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.	25,344	624
Cowpens Mill, Cowpens, S. C.	17,400	472
Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.	33,760	836
Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.	60,000	1,572
Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.	11,120	313
Georgia Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.	76,000	3,000
Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.	45,976	1,160
Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.	8,080	216
Hartwell Mills, Toccoa, Ga.	9,152	284
Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.	16,640	390
Issaqueena Mills, Central, S. C.	25,680	630
Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.	14,224	352
Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C.	52,864	2,038
Lavonia Cotton Mfg. Co., Lavonia, Ga.	8,000	—
Linn Mills Co., Landis, N. C.	23,476	—
Leaksville Woolen Mill, Leaksville, N. C.	1,080	22
Leaksville Woolen Mill, Homestead, N. C.	1,800	48
Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.	22,500	500
Martinsville Cotton Mill, Martinsville, Va.	17,920	444
Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.	35,584	904
Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.	50,000	814
Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.	44,000	1,224
Norris Cotton Mills Co., Catechee, S. C.	19,968	440
Oakland Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.	26,432	600
Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.	16,272	400
Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.	10,936	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.	136,000	2,800
Pendleton Mfg. Co., Autun, S. C.	2,850	15
Pickens Mill, Pickens, S. C.	23,040	606
Poinsett Mills, Greenville, S. C.	27,756	726
Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.	58,848	2,320
Riverside Mfg. Co., Anderson, S. C.	26,320	—
Riverside Mfg. Co., No. 3, Pendleton, S. C.	10,752	—
Roswell Mills, Inc., Roswell, Ga.	12,384	120
Santee Mills, Bamberg, S. C.	14,848	400
Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.	14,848	392
Southern Bleachery, Taylors, S. C.	—	—
Southern Weaving Co., Greenville, S. C.	624	20
Southern Worsted Corp., Greenville, S. C.	6,000	120
Sutherland Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.	6,840	336
Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.	30,384	788
Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.	—	—

(Continued on Page 24)



For Finishing Machinery

The Motor

The Westinghouse Type SK direct current motor is extensively used for driving mangles, tenters, dry cans, and other finishing machinery.

It can be operated over a liberal speed range, and has other characteristics that are essential in this work, such as: Steel frame construction which means great strength and light weight.

Perfect commutation under all load conditions.

The ability to withstand severe overloads.

Excellent speed regulation.

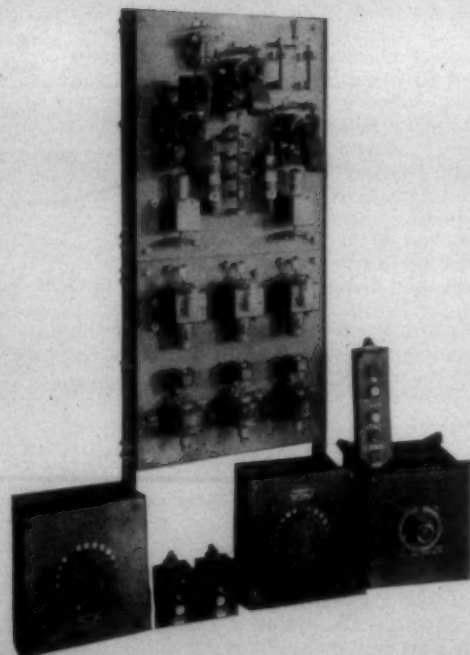
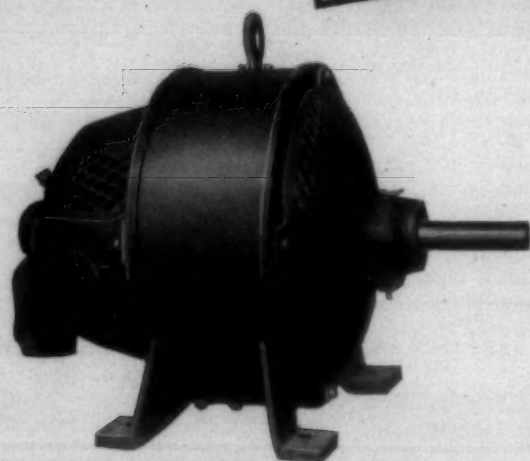
The Control

Westinghouse Automatic Push Button Control Equipment permits the tandem operation of motors on finishing machinery.

Handling of material between various machines is eliminated, with the consequent reduction in labor costs and considerable increase in production.

With this control, the operator has complete supervision of the entire equipment at all times.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities of
the United States and Foreign Countries



Westinghouse

X 78406

Large Southern Mill Corporations

(Continued from Page 18)

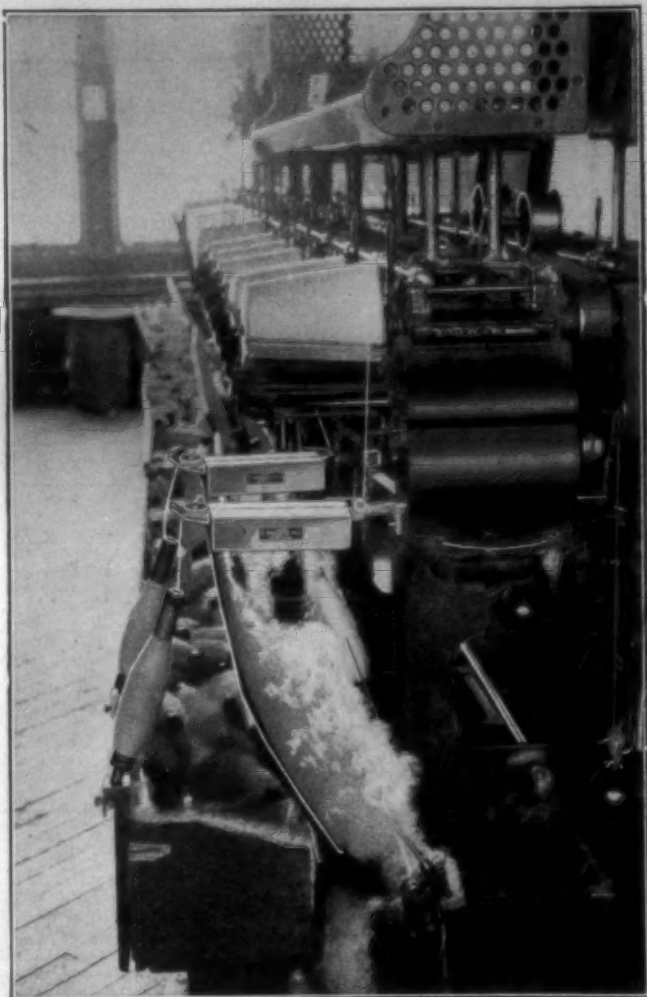
55.—Columbus Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga.	63,840
56.—Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.	63,036
57.—Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C., Camden and Edgefield, S. C.	62,848
58.—Highland Park Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C., and Rock Hill, S. C.	62,400
59.—Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.	62,272
60.—Grendel Mills, Greenwood, S. C.	62,080
61.—Cliffside Mills, Cliffside and Avondale, N. C.	61,280
62.—Trion Manufacturing Co., Trion, Ga.	60,960
63.—American Yarn and Processing Co., Mt. Holly and Maiden, N. C.	60,280
64.—Efird Manufacturing Co., Albemarle, N. C.	60,000
65.—Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.	60,000
66.—Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.	60,000
67.—Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.	60,000
68.—Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.	58,848
69.—Dallas Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ala.	58,752
70.—Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.	58,000
71.—Harriett Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.	57,792
72.—Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.	57,500
73.—Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga.	57,436
74.—Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.	56,496
75.—Mills Mill, Greenville and Woodruff, S. C.	55,616
76.—American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.	54,000
77.—Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	53,000
78.—Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.	52,864
79.—Mobile Cotton Mills, Mobile, Ala., McComb, Miss., and Selma, N. C.	51,872
80.—Russell Manufacturing Co., Alexander City, Ala.	51,608
81.—Darlington Manufacturing Co., Darlington, S. C.	51,392
82.—Beaumont Manufacturing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.	51,000
83.—Dunearn Mills, Greenville, S. C.	50,720
84.—Muscogee Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga.	50,000
85.—Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.	50,000
86.—Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.	50,000

CLARK'S ANNUAL KNITTING MACHINE INCREASE LIST

(Continued from Page 16)

Name of Mill—	Knitting Machines
Smith Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga	20
Watkins Hosiery Mill, Chattanooga	5
Magnet Knitting Mills, Clinton	37
Magnet Knitting Mills, Coal Creek	75
Englewood Manufacturing Co., Englewood	11
*Burnett Knitting Mills, French Broad	60
Diamond Hosiery Mills, Jellico	95
Johnson City Mills, Johnson City	25
Kingsport Hosiery Mills, Kingsport	80
Kingston Hosiery Mills, Kingston	10
Holston Manufacturing Co., Knoxville	25
Ideal Hosiery Mills, Maryville	83
C. H. Bacon & Co., Morristown	114
Washington Hosiery Mills, Nashville	25
Philadelphia Hosiery Mills, Philadelphia	2
*McAllister Hosiery Mills, Pikeville	50
Aycock Hosiery Mills, South Pittsburg	20
*Telford Knitting Mills, Telford	15
Aycock Hosiery Mills, Whitwell	6
Total	955
Texas.	
*Fogarty Silk Knitting Mills, Dallas	10
Ellis County Hosiery Mills, Waxahachie	14
Total	24
Virginia.	
Grey Hosiery Mills, Bristol	37
*Galax Knitting Co., Galax	25
Athena Knitting Mills, Roanoke	110
Total	172
Summary by States.	
Alabama	278
Georgia	95
Kentucky	63
North Carolina	1,548
South Carolina	115
Tennessee	955
Texas	24
Virginia	172
Total knitting machines installed 1924	3,250

*Indicates new mill.



Mr. Knitter—Do You Realize Your Loss From Waste?

How often do your knitting machines stop because of slubs—heavy and light spots in the yarn?

Do you know the loss of production from this cause? Do you know the amount in dollars and cents—that is, lost in waste that is thrown under the cutter's table due to cutting out holes through the use of imperfect yarn?

Do you realize the difference in production between running good yarn and bad yarn? With labor high, even the same percentage of waste in manufacturing becomes a heavier charge against your costs. Are you taking the best means of meeting this situation?

The successful men in the production of knitted textiles are those who, under the pressure of high prices, make use of the most effective methods of avoiding waste in manufacturing operations.

A Knitter can cut down waste in his plant and increase his production by using the best grade of yarn—that is, free as possible from imperfections. If a lower grade contains even one more imperfection to the mile of 30/1, it means fourteen more imperfections to the pound—fourteen thousand more imperfections to the thousand pounds; one thousand pounds is a small quantity to the user of yarn. Fourteen more imperfections is a severe handicap in the manufacture of any product.

You can positively cut down the waste in production by equipping your winder with the Eclipse Yarn Cleaning Device. By using this cleaner, any grade of carded yarn can be made a ninety per cent better knitting yarn. You cannot appreciate this fact until after you have used the Eclipse Yarn Cleaner.

If you knit direct from cones, take this vital matter up with your "spinner"—he can deliver you a better yarn.

Ask us to send you full information—or better still—we will send our representative to give you an actual demonstration upon your request. When you write, please mention the type of winder or spooler you use.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.

Elmira, N. Y.

Makers of

Automatic Yarn Cleaner, Automatic Stop Motion, Yarn Tension Device
Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine

Smooth receptacles prevent loss

THE importance of an agate-smooth inside surface in mill receptacles cannot be exaggerated.

Any projection or roughness, causing injury to the delicate fibres of the sliver, is likely to result in costly delays or rejections of material.

Protecting your materials

In building Diamond Fibre Receptacles every precaution is taken to give a flawlessly smooth inside finish. You can use these receptacles with complete assurance that your stock will be safely handled.

Diamond Fibre, from which Diamond Fibre Mill Receptacles are made, is a hard, smooth, durable material. It is light, tough, and resilient. It will not scuff, crack, splinter, or corrode.

Receptacles adapted to your needs

We make a complete line of Diamond Fibre mill baskets,

boxes, barrels, doffing trays, sample cases, waste baskets, etc., in a wide variety of standard sizes.

If you require special sizes, we can build them to your specifications. Tell us what you need. We will send you quotations.

Our new booklet, "Diamond Fibre Receptables," contains complete specifications on all standard sizes of Smooth Inside Mill Receptacles. Write today for this booklet.

Diamond Fibre Textile Specialties

There are many articles that you need in our line of textile specialties. This line includes: spool heads, loom picks, swift braces, thrust washers, spindle guards, shuttles, flier discs, shuttle box liners, lacing combs, picker stick ends, and many other important special parts.

Write for quotations.

Silencing machine gear drive

For every direct drive used in textile mills there is a Celoron Silent Gear.

Celoron Gears absorb vibration, reduce wear, and eliminate noise.

Celoron has a great variety of mechanical and electrical uses in every mill and manufacturing plant.

Our Laboratory and Engineering Department will be glad to work with you on any of your problems of design and material.

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE COMPANY

BRIDGEPORT, PA., AND CHICAGO, ILL.

Branches in Principal Cities

Toronto, Canada—London, England



Purchasing Agents for Southern Mills

(Continued from Page 20)

	Spindles	Looms
Vardry Mills, Greenville, S. C.	4,320	—
Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.	43,200	984
Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.	32,256	750
Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C.	44,052	910
Total	1,587,202	38,625

E. S. TENNENT, Purchasing Agent.

The following is a list of mills for which E. S. Tennent, of Spartanburg, S. C., does the buying:

	Spindles	Looms
Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.	29,696	970
Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.	15,840	400
Alma Mills, Gaffney, S. C.	20,240	440
Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.	44,158	1,162
Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	18,960	446
Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.	51,000	1,336
Bellwill Cotton Mills, Wilmington, N. C.	7,616	348
Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.	14,000	324
Caraleigh Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C.	15,680	520
Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C.	20,160	440
Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.	7,328	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.	86,800	2,660
Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.	65,520	1,600
Consolidated Textile Corp.		
Bonham Division, Bonham, Texas	16,200	433
Ella Division, Shelby, N. C.	11,328	253
Henderson Division, Henderson, Ky.	49,504	1,382
Lynchburg Division, Lynchburg, Va.	56,796	1,578
Ossipee Hopedale Division, Burlington, N. C.	18,728	369
Pelham Division, Pelham, Ga.	12,128	360
Pilot Division, Raleigh, N. C.	10,752	504
Union Division, LaFayette, Ga.	23,152	462
D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.	37,988	980
Darlington Mfg. Co., Darlington, S. C.	51,392	1,224
Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.	20,784	878
Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.	46,000	1,240
Eureka Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.	25,752	600
Fairmont Mfg. Co., Fairmont, S. C.	12,608	328
Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.	19,920	536
Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.	42,000	1,249
Fountain Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.	13,000	336
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.	43,008	1,220
Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.	34,000	1,112
Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.	25,088	624
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	—	—
Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.	18,000	224
Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C.	38,280	880

	Spindles	Looms
Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.	48,416	1,059
Henrietta Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C.	30,672	606
Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C.	26,700	710
Holt-Granite-Puritan Mills Co., Fayetteville, N. C.	10,192	434
Holt-Granite-Puritan Mills Co., Haw River, N. C.	22,304	800
L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.	29,100	1,052
E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, N. C.	—	500
Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.	40,096	1,000
Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C.	12,160	482
Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.	139,608	3,156
Limestone Mills, Gaffney, S. C.	25,376	640
Lincoln Mills of Ala., Huntsville, Ala.	30,144	356
Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.	27,000	756
Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.	35,840	880
Marlboro Cotton Mill, Bennettsville, S. C.	15,000	—
Marlboro Cotton Mill, McColl, S. C.	31,244	110
Mills Mill No. 2, Woodruff, S. C.	20,032	—
Molloy Mfg. Co., Newberry, S. C.	40,192	1,092
Musgrove Mills, Gaffney, S. C.	15,196	380
Oconee Mills Co., Westminster, S. C.	13,000	260
Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.	60,148	1,940
Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.	77,128	2,080
Patterson Mills Co., Rosemary, N. C.	28,000	1,000
Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.	18,752	852
Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.	24,416	798
Postex Mill, Post, Tex.	11,520	296
Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.	15,168	420
Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.	41,216	1,000
Spencer Mills, Spindale, N. C.	8,770	—
Spindale Mills, Spindale, N. C.	10,488	—
Springstein Mills, Ches'er, S. C.	14,560	570
Stonecutter Mills Co., Spindale, N. C.	—	504
Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.	29,112	864
Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.	14,336	490
Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.	13,608	400
Washington Mills, Mayodan, N. C.	24,696	—
Wenonah Cotton Mills Co., Lexington, N. C.	12,736	454
White-Williamson Co., Graham, N. C.	8,200	324
Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.	30,652	850
Williamson Mills Co., Charleston, S. C.	12,852	246
Washington Mills, Fries, Va.	77,000	1,750
Total	2,169,036	56,529

England's Textile Industry Facing Slump.

Manchester, England.—Those in the Lancashire cotton trade who not long ago were hoping for a recovery from the prolonged depression and even looking for a boom, have been disappointed. An official statement issued by the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation reveals that the trade is fearing badly, the output of yarn not being absorbed and the stocks rapidly increasing.

VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

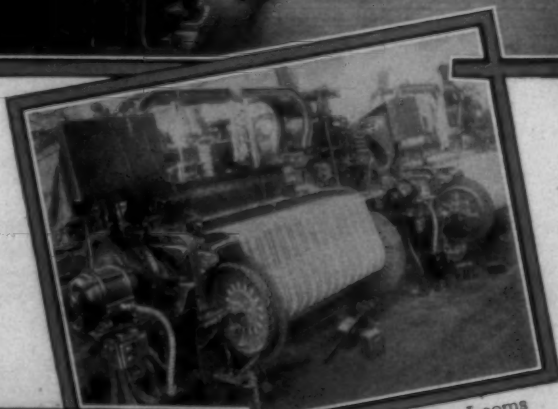
DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

J. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

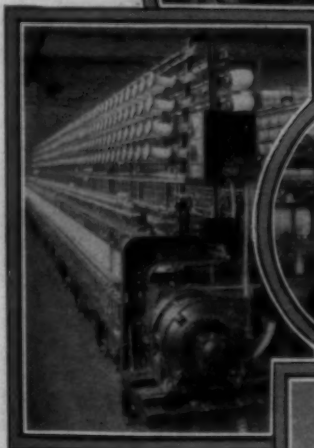
L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



Individual Motor Drive for Spinning Frames



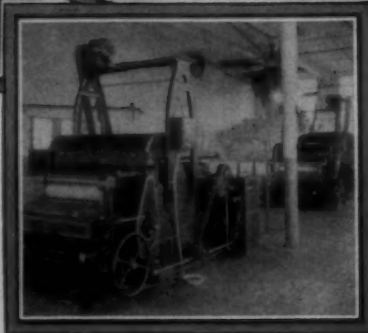
Individual Drive—Looms



Individual Drive—
Twister Frames



Spooler
Drive



Individual
Drive—
Pickers

MOTOR DRIVE IN TEXTILE MILLS

A number of typical applications of Allis - Chalmers Textile Motors are shown in the accompanying illustrations.

These include motors for individual drive, such as spinning frames, looms, twisters, spoolers, pickers, etc., but various types of group drive applicable to old as well as new mills are also supplied.

In the line of power equipment Allis-Chalmers builds all types of prime movers with complete electrical equipment, also many auxiliaries, centrifugal pumps, air compressors, transmission machinery, etc.

The Southern Textile District is very largely served by power from Allis-Chalmers equipment, particularly hydro-electric equipment, in many of the large water power developments in this region.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

MILWAUKEE, WIS. U. S. A.

NATIONAL Solantine Black L

*A level-dyeing black
of excellent fastness*

Because of its excellent fastness and leveling properties, National Solantine Black L is particularly adapted for the dyeing of greys on cotton, silk, artificial silk, or linen. And it discharges readily with hydrosulfite.

A comparative test will quickly demonstrate the superior fastness and dyeing properties of this dye.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

40 Rector Street New York, N. Y.

Boston
Providence
Hartford

Philadelphia
Chicago
Charlotte

San Francisco
Montreal
Toronto

NATIONAL DYES

FOR COTTON



Yarn Spinners' Association Reorganized On Effective Basis

By C. Singleton Green, Secretary, Southern Yarn Spinners' Association.

THE unsatisfactory conditions surrounding the yarn business during the year 1923 made the Yarn Spinners' Association realize that constructive action was necessary if the yarn business was to be made profitable. Over production on the one hand and wild speculation on the other had forced yarn prices to a level, which if continued would result in ultimate disaster to the spinner. In an endeavor to correct existing trade abuses and to assist the spinner by intelligent information concerning conditions, the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association was reorganized March 4, 1924, with B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, N. C., president; A. M. Fairley, Laurinburg, N. C., vice-president; J. A. Long, Roxboro, N. C., vice-president; R. Grady Rankin, Gastonia, N. C., vice-president; C. Singleton Green, secretary-treasurer.

The headquarters were moved to Charlotte as being a more central point for carrying out the constructive policies determined upon. It was clearly realized that over production was the result of lack of complete or comprehensive knowledge of trade conditions. If the spinners persisted in trying to force a 100 per cent production on a 50 per cent demand the ultimate result would be inevitable disaster. To supply necessary information concerning trade conditions the association established a system of weekly reports which correctly mirrored the relationship between production, sales and shipments. By means of these reports the spinner was enabled to picture actual conditions, and to conservatively regulate his operations consistent with demand. In consequence of the conservative curtailment of operations maintained throughout the depressed period spinners did not accumulate unwieldy stocks, which would have further depressed an already sluggish market.

The price of yarn compared with cotton showed so little manufacturing margin as to preclude the possibility of profit, at the same time demand was so slack that an advance of price was an impossibility. In order to impress upon the consumer, and yarn dealer, in particular, the fact that yarn prices were far below replacement value, bulletins were issued from time to time showing the manufacturing margin between spot cotton, plus waste, and reported yarn prices less commission, discount and freight. The spinners were influenced by this information to refrain from distress sales, and from acceptance of business at less than replacement value, and the fact that yarn prices were shown to be below cost discouraged the speculator from attempting short sales.

During the first half of 1924 yarn prices were so low as not to permit of replacement without material loss. It was not until September that the manufacturing margin showed even replacement value.

Between May 23 and December 1 the manufacturing margin on 30 single hosiery cones and 20-2 ply warps has increased more than 10 per cent, and the margin on 12 single skeins has increased more than 9 cents.

Yarn prices as of December 1 compared with spot cotton shows a manufacturing margin permitting of replacement with a small percentage of profit, a condition which has not hitherto existed for some time. In years past spinners have been operating at an actual loss. The only money they have made has been through successful cotton operations rather than manufacturing profits.

A comparison of conditions today with that of a year ago shows a materially stronger position for the spinner. Despite the fact that spot cotton and yarn values are materially less at present than a year ago, the manufacturing margin shows a percentage of profits which did not exist a year ago. Prices are more stable, and are less influenced by the fluctuation of the cotton market. The value of yarn is now based upon supply and demand rather than upon the speculative possibilities of cotton variations. The spinner's position is materially stronger than at any time within the past several years. With no accumulated stocks, operations are confined to orders with a sufficiency of orders to last for several weeks to come. The potential situation of the market is strong. Consumers have been able to market their manufactured product promptly and successfully, and are reported to have been able to make full collections. They have but small stocks of yarn and manufactured goods on hand, and their inventories are at a low valuation.

In line with progressive policies undertaken the association has succeeded in perfecting arrangements with standard warehouse companies at centrally located points enabling the spinner to store his surplus yarn and by means of negotiable warehouse receipts to finance his operations independently of commission houses. This fact alone puts the spinner in an independent position, and leaves the disposition of his product entirely free from obligations, materially strengthening his position in the determination of prices.

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Simplified Practice, has been induced to undertake the simplification and standardization of yarn numbers, plies and put ups. Once the simplified standard is determined upon, material benefit will result to the spinner. No longer will he be required to take the risk of accumulating unsalable stocks through lack of knowledge of market requirements, but can operate intelligently and accumulate standard numbers and plies which will be in constant demand. To success-

(Continued on Page 66)

Pays 3000% Dividends!

The Termaco roving bobbin cleaner is a big paying investment. A mill, where a Termaco is only operated at about one-half its capacity, states that the *net* annual savings effected by the Termaco are more than three times the cost of the machine itself.

A survey made by an independent engineering organization, shows in dollars and cents how a Termaco lowers the cost of labor and bobbins, reduces the amount of roving waste and saves money by not cutting the roving. A copy of this survey is yours for the asking.

Write for Survey No. T M M today. It may be the means of saving your mill a worthwhile amount of money annually.

The **TERMACO**
ROVING BOBBIN CLEANER

The TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY, Inc. CHARLOTTE, N.C.

Southern Cotton Mill Groups

This list arranges, according to size, the groups of mills over 50,000 spindles, including mills or additions under construction. We have grouped the mills that are under each management. We have also included single mills of 50,000 or more spindles where such mills do not belong to groups.

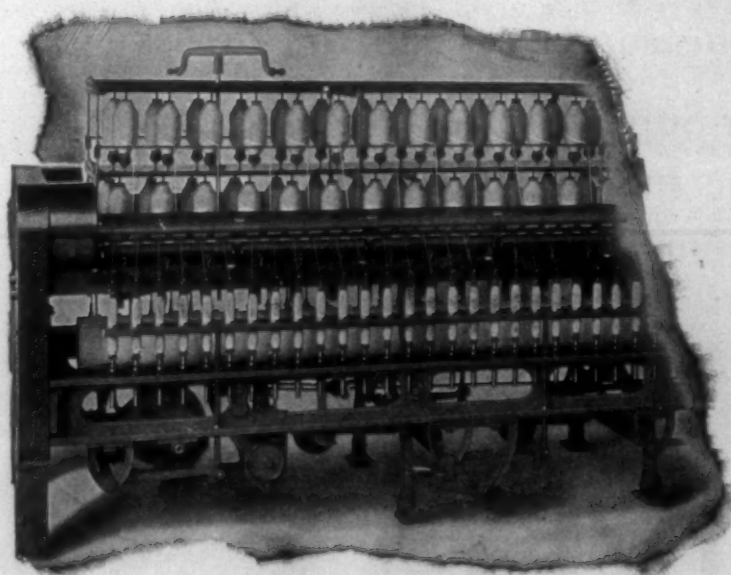
	Spindles		Spindles
1.—Cannon Group, Cannon, Cabarrus, Franklin, Gibson, Kesler, Barringer, Tuscarora, Patterson, Eflrd, Wiscassett, Amazon, Buck Creek, Imperial, Social Circle, Davidson and Carolina Textile	666,452	18.—C. W. Johnston Group, Highland Park, Anchor, Johnston, Cornelius, Brown, Norcott, Jewell, Eastern, Park Yarn, Monroe and Belton	179,048
2.—Lockwood, Greene & Co. Group, Pacific, New England-Southern, and Winnsboro	575,960	19.—Emslie Nicholson Group, Monarch (2 Mills) and Excelsior	171,436
3.—Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills	467,440	20.—W. H. Langley Group, Aiken, Langley, Seminole and Anderson	170,048
4.—J. P. and B. B. Gossett Group, Chadwick-Hoskins, Martinsville, Riverside, Toxaway, Brogon, Pelham, Calhoun Falls and Williamston	291,636	21.—Aug. W. Smith Group, Brandon, Poinsett and Woodruff	165,508
5.—Erwin Group, Erwin, Durham, Pearl, Oxford, Locke and Alpine	280,600	22.—Alex Long Group, Aragon-Baldwin, Arcadia and Industrial	163,688
6.—B. B. Comer Group, Avondale (8 Mills), and Cowikee	255,956	23.—Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills	142,266
7.—Bibb Manufacturing Company	255,656	24.—Separk-Gray Group, Arlington, Flint, Gray, Myrtle, Parkdale, and Arrow	136,898
8.—Cone Group, Proximity, White Oak, Revolution, Minneola, Asheville and Salisbury	245,682	25.—Ben D. Riegel Group, Ware Shoals and Trion	131,160
9.—Lineberger-Stowe Group, Acme, Chronicle, Climax, Crescent, Imperial, Majestic, National, Sterling, Eagle, Linford, Perfection, Stowe, Rowan, Superior and Vance	237,180	26.—W. S. Montgomery Group, Spartan and Laurens	129,832
10.—Leroy Springs Group, Lancaster, Kershaw, Fort Mill, Springstein and Eureka	234,080	27.—Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Mills	124,992
11.—Woodside Group, Woodside and Easley	227,928	28.—Alfred Moore Group, Gaffney and Jackson	120,788
12.—Geo. H. Lanier Group, Lanett, Fairfax, West Point, Riverdale, Shawmut and Anchor	214,009	29.—Bahnsen Group, Washington and Arista	120,650
13.—Manville-Jenckes Co., Gastonia and High Shoals	197,760	30.—Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company	117,968
14.—F. E. Whitman Group, Union-Buffalo, Santee (2 Mills), and Fairmont	195,104	31.—Fortson Group, Augusta, Enterprise and Sibley	112,912
15.—Consolidated Textile Corporation Group	187,260	32.—Robinson-Rankin Group, Lowell, Peerless, Avon, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Atherton, Robinson, Aileen, Eureka and Wampum	110,008
16.—Victor-Monaghan Company	183,296	33.—Standard Textile Products Group, Mobile (3 Mills), and Meritas	109,308
17.—Victor-Montgomery Group, Pacolet and Gainesville	180,684	34.—Merrimack Manufacturing Company	108,672
		35.—Martel Group, Martel Mills (8), Beaver and Ashcraft	105,916
		36.—Calloway Group, Elm City, Hillside, Valley Waste, Unity, Manchester and Milstead	103,348
		37.—Massachusetts Cotton Mills	102,016
		38.—S. P. Cooper Group, Harriett and Henderson	101,184
		39.—Hightower Group, Thomaston, Peerless and Aldora	100,874
		40.—S. F. Patterson Group, Roanoke and Rosemary	100,552
		41.—Armstrong Group, Armstrong, Clara, Dunn, Mutual, Piedmont, Seminole, Victory, Winget, Monarch, Helen, Wymojo, and Lockmore	100,444
		42.—Bailey Group, Clinton and Lydia	100,356
		43.—Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.	100,000

(Continued on Page 43)

H. & B. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



Builders of

New Pattern Spinning Frames

With Band or Tape Drive

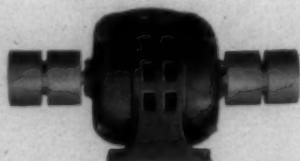
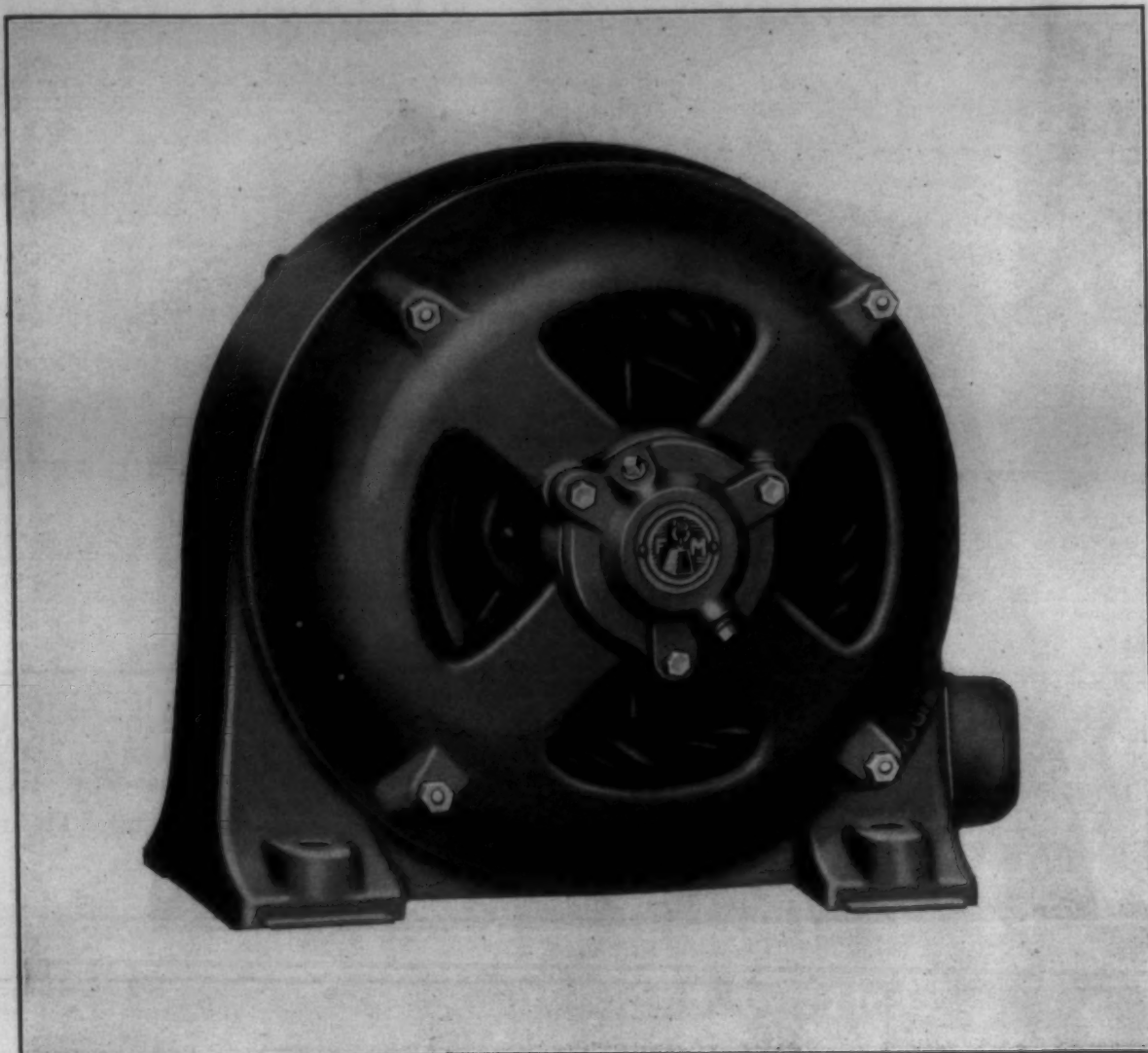
The illustration shows the Head End Section of our New Pattern Spinning Frame, with Improved Builder and Pick Motion. Our machines are of Extra Heavy Construction to withstand high speeds without vibration, thus insuring light running and reduced cost in operation.

We build these machines in all gauges, with either Lever Weighted or Self Weighted Top Rolls.

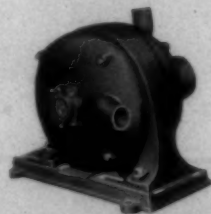
There are many valuable features embodied in our machines that we would be glad to describe.

Illustrated Bulletin with List of Users sent on Request

COTTON MACHINERY



Type "H" Motor for four-frame drive. Note compact motor frame.



Type "E H" — totally enclosed ventilated motor for individual drives in opener and picker rooms.

Every textile mill should have a copy of this book. Mail the coupon.



For the textile mill man who needs a better motor

Greater reliability and longer life—

Fairbanks-Morse textile motors are ball-bearing motors. There is no possibility of bearing wear allowing the motor to strike the stator. Burnouts from oil-soaked insulation are eliminated.

Low maintenance cost—

Lubricating one of these motors is a once-a-year, twenty-minute task. According to actual records of users, repairs are reduced approximately 75%.

Perfect protection of product—

There is no oil to spatter or damage textile prod-

ucts. The grease used as lubricant is retained in the bearings by felt washers.

Saving in current used—

Bearing friction is practically eliminated. Actual tests show a reduction of more than 75 per cent.

The mechanical design and construction of Fairbanks-Morse ball-bearing motors presents many exclusive features of value to the textile industry.

A special book has been prepared covering these features in detail. The coupon will bring it.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago

Manufacturers Electrical Machinery, Oil Engines and Pumps

25 branches throughout the United States

FAIRBANKS-MORSE ball bearing motors



Fairbanks-Morse gave the ball bearing motor to industry

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
Indianapolis Factory,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Please send me a copy of your bulletin of Fairbanks-Morse ball-bearing motor for textile mills.

NAME _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

CLASSIFICATION OF SOUTHERN MILLS

In the tables given below, an accurate tabulation of the spinning, weaving and knitting mills in the Southern States is shown, together with their equipment. The mills are grouped according to their equipment and product. Mills that spin only are grouped accordingly and the same is true of the mills that spin and weave, spin and knit, knit only and weave only. The table also gives the number of mills in each State, the number of spindles, looms and knitting machines, and the total figures, by States and for the whole South.

The convenient arrangement of the tables clearly shows each division of the mills, together with their equipment. The information contained in the tables is compiled from Clark's Directory of Southern Mills January 1, 1924.

STATE	SPINDLES						LOOMS				KNITTING MACHINES				Total Mills	Total Spindles	Total Looms	Total K. M.
	Spin Only		Spin & Weave		Spin & Knit		Spin&Weave		WeaveOnly		Spin & Knit		Knit Only					
	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Spindles	Mills	Looms	Mills	Looms	Mills	K. M.	Mills	K. M.				
Alabama	34	341,318	38	1,037,739	1	12,456	38	24,417	2	216	1	100	8	1,215	83	1,391,513	24,633	1,315
Arkansas	1	11,000	1	8,000	1	10,000	1	150			1	75			3	29,000	150	75
Georgia	44	561,832	91	2,278,888	7	61,616	91	51,918	5	715	7	2,611	28	3,856	175	2,902,336	52,633	6,467
Kentucky	5	51,384	2	51,040			2	1,390	1	60			5	608	13	102,424	1,450	608
Louisiana	1	5,184	2	90,000	1	8,000	2	2,300			1	500	2	171	6	103,184	2,300	671
Mississippi	3	14,584	13	170,128	1	5,000	13	4,819			1	400			17	189,712	4,819	400
Missouri	1	2,472	1	29,000			1	730					2	16	4	31,472	730	16
N. Carolina	220	2,535,266	146	3,313,146	11	253,108	146	85,028	21	3,296	11	2,558	123	17,334	546	6,101,520	22,324	19,892
Oklahoma			2	30,912			2	564							2	30,912	564	
S. Carolina	33	372,376	131	4,864,430	1	10,656	131	125,362	6	262	1	454	10	1,084	184	5,247,462	125,624	1,538
Tennessee	11	158,950	9	310,996	6	89,988	9	8,220	1	200	6	1,062	73	11,647	101	559,934	8,420	12,709
Texas	4	17,536	23	222,504			23	5,960					3	334	30	240,040	5,968	334
Virginia	3	17,778	9	689,788			9	19,354	1	12			15	2,779	28	707,566	19,366	2,779
Total	560	4,089,680	468	13,096,571	29	450,824	468	330,220	37	4,761	29	7,760	269	39,044	1192	17,637,075	334,981	46,804

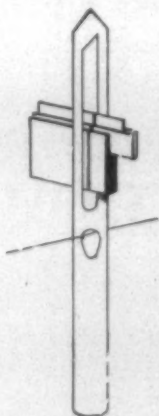
INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
WORCESTER, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICE
1000 Woodside Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING



K-A ELECTRICAL WARP STOP

For Cloth Looms of All Kinds

Adopted by Representative Mills for Weaving

Plain Goods, Fancies, Jacquard Weaves, Pile Fabrics, Cottons, Woolens, Worsteds and Silks.

ADOPTED BECAUSE OF ITS PREEMINENT SIMPLICITY, SUSTAINED EFFICIENCY, LONG LIFE AND LOW UPKEEP COST

Your mill will eventually adopt it. Why not now?

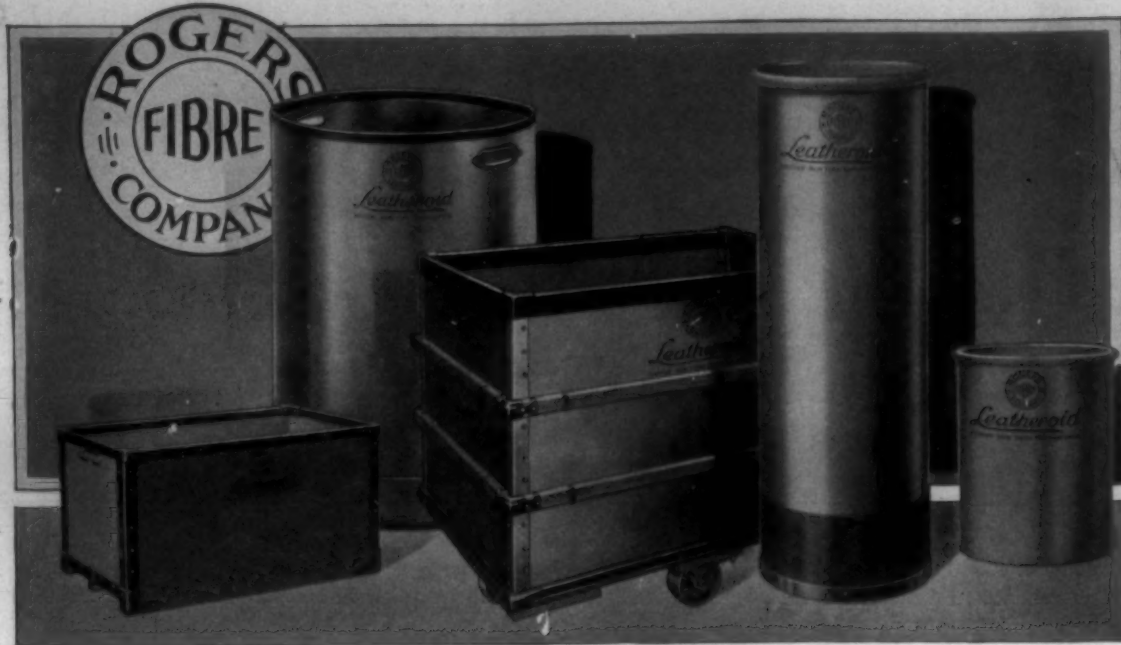
Ask your friends who use K-A; what they think of it.

Write to us for further information and prices.

Rhode Island Warp Stop Equipment Company

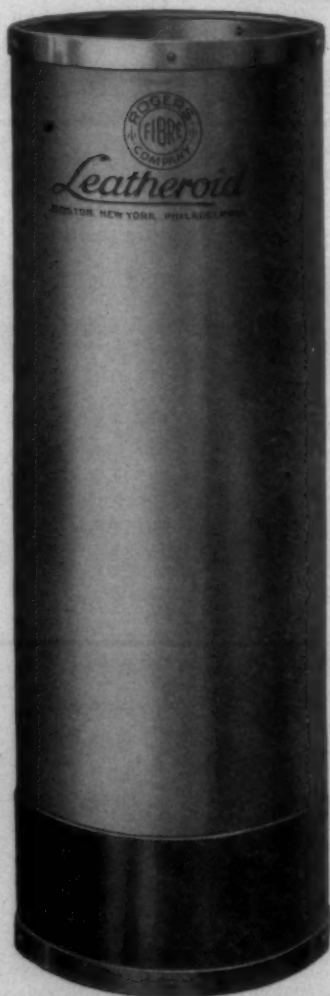
248 Pine St.
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

Haas-Howell Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia



Leatheroid Receptacles

CANS · CARS · BOXES AND BARRELS



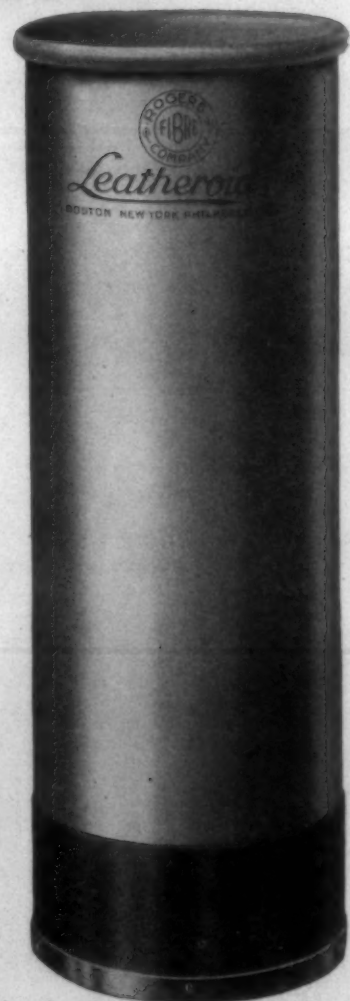
We make LEATHEROID—and out of it, we build the LEATHEROID line of receptacles.

The success of our business has been made possible by the satisfactory service these receptacles render our customers.

Claims and promises are unnecessary in view of a record of performances.

Sold by Leading Southern Mill

Supply Dealers



Rogers Fibre Company

BOSTON
121 Beach Street

NEW YORK
78 Fifth Avenue

PHILADELPHIA
1024 Filbert Street



"Send me 100 feet of 14" Spartan double"

WHEN you make a replacement, can you be absolutely certain the new belt will give the same sure, uninterrupted service?

You can if you use the Standardized Series. This series is a grouping of brands of Graton & Knight Leather Belts. Each brand for its own special type of work. Each fitted for this work by being made according to rigid specifications. Therefore, belts of the same Standardized Series brand are always interchangeable.

"Spartan" is a Graton & Knight Standardized Series belt. Replacing a "Spartan" belt simply means ordering another "Spartan." You get a belt which is a replacement in every way. A duplicate of the original. Weight. Thickness. Flexibility. Tensile strength. High coefficient of friction. In all a counterpart of the old belt and ready to repeat its faithful service.

This holds true of all Standardized Series belts. It puts your belting on a business basis. It assures you of the constant satisfaction that only the finest of leather belts can give.

Write for booklet 101-Q, which gives full information about Standardized Series belts for textile mills.

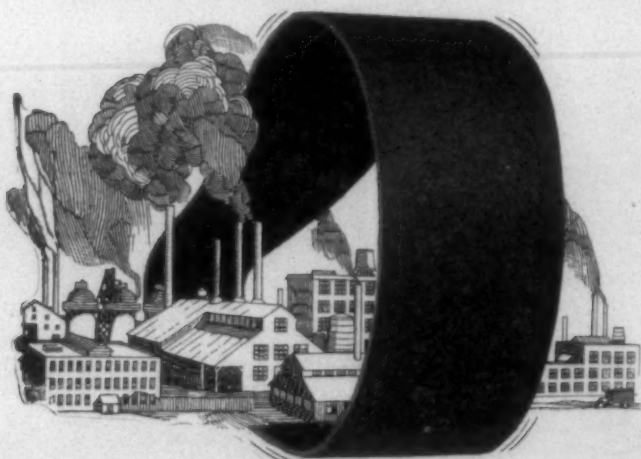
THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO.
Tanners—Makers of Belts and Other Leather Products
Worcester, Mass.



Check this list of Graton & Knight products for informative booklets on the subjects which interest you.

Flat Belt
Round Belt
Fan Belts
Lace Leather
Leather
Packings
Leather Straps
Whole Leathers
Cements
Preservatives

*Nothing takes the place
of Leather*



Carding and Spinning

By George M. Ivey

Copy Revised for Third Edition.

(Continued from last week)

Slack Ends.—Sometimes a complaint comes in that one side of the warp is slack, or it is sometimes expressed that the warp has been rolled. This is caused by the trumpet not being in the center of the creel. It may also be caused by a thread wrapping around one of the rollers until the top roller is lifted off the warp and weakens the draft. When it does occur it is a very serious defect, and should be looked after carefully.

Tight Wad Bands.—Warps run on the Denn warpers are usually dyed, and if the water bands are tied they prevent the dye from penetrating freely and make a bad place in the warp. For the same reason, it is sometimes desired that cut mark bands be tied tight so as to mark the cut, but in the absence of any specifications to that effect they should also be tied slack, but so as not to slip their position.

Broken Ends.—Under ordinary conditions the machine will stop before the broken end has gone through the eye-board. Often it does not and the careful warper hand will use every effort to find the broken end and piece it up. At this point lies the principal difference between a good and bad hand. Loose ends very seriously interfere with beaming and weaving, and although no special complaint may be heard for a long time, when another order is made it will have considerable bearing on the matter. The question of a few cents a day should not be sufficient inducement to change a man who is known to be careful and efficient. Several hundred dollars worth of damage may be done before any complaint is heard from the consumer. There is probably no place in the mill where a careful hand is more necessary.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Denn warper is made with creels for from a thousand to four thousand ends. It is very doubtful if it pays to have them with more than two thousand, as one thread breaking will then stop so many spools. It is true the first cost is less, but this is a small matter when compared with the cost of production. Machines are made with one, two and sometimes three heads. These of course must be run together, but may have different kinds of yarn and different lengths of cuts. The machines may be arranged to ring a bell at every cut so that the band boy may tie a cut band, or the cut may be marked on the warp with a colored fluid.

A Denn warper occupies a space of from 16 to 24 feet wide, and from 36 to 40 feet long. When long machines are used, or indeed any of them, the warper-hand should be required to creel the spools first that are furthest from the machine, then run a few feet and creel more. By this method the waste may be reduced from 12 to 15 yards to about 2. They will not do this unless they are required to, as it is a little more trouble.

The quality of the yarn may be improved by causing the warp to pass through a brush. The amount of trash knocked off will surprise any one who has never seen it tried.

CONE WINDERS

Cone winders are much more generally used than they were a few years ago. For hosiery yarn and for many other purposes, the yarn was formerly used direct from the cops or from spools. In England cone winders are known as quick traverse winding frames, as opposed to spoolers or slow traverse winding frames. This name would seem to be a better one, as the machine not only winds cones but other shapes as well.

Cops are much better to wind from than spinning bobbins, not only on account of the longer lengths of yarn, but also on account of there being less waste. Where the filling wind is used, the doffers in threading-up frequently start the wind half way up the bobbin, and when the yarn reaches this point it is almost sure to break, and what remains is cut off as waste. This is, of course, true in the loom also, but not to as great an extent, as the speed of unwinding is much slower. Warp wind bobbins will not work on a cone winder on account of the variable speed at the large and small end of the cone. If the tubes are being wound, the warp bobbins are preferable.

PRODUCTION

There are three makes of machines on the market, the Foster, the Broadbent and the Universal. The production table is based on the Foster. The Universal gives a production of from 50 to 75 per cent more than the others, but costs somewhat more. In general terms a drum may be said to produce about the same as a spooler spindle, or to take care of from 15 to 20 spinning spindles.

The following table gives the production per drum for 10 hours, the fastest speed being the one most frequently used.

(Continued on Page 45)

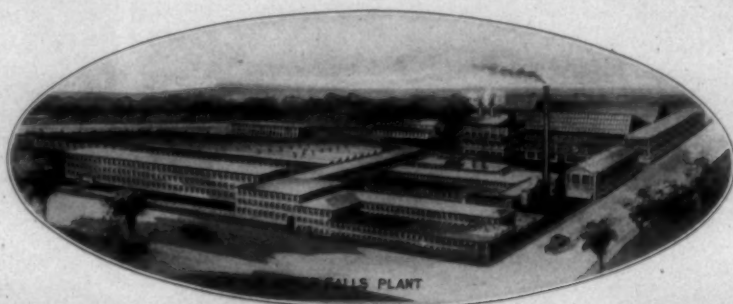
SACO - LOWELL

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY IN AMERICA

NEWTON PLANT, NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

Builders of Saco-Lowell Cards, Drawing Frames
and Card Strippers

The Standard of Comparison



American Industry has been founded upon Specialization and Production.

Specialization in manufacturing has always been the father of improvements and refinements in the finished product.

Production in manufacturing has always been the father of labor-

saving methods and accurate automatic machinery.

By following these same fundamental principles and creating a product representing sound value we have been able to furnish to the cotton manufacturing industry 48,000 cards from our Newton Plant and 7,000 from our Lowell Plant, before their Card Department was transferred to Newton, making a total of 55,000 revolving flat cards.

We have furnished a proportionate amount of drawing.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

1824

1925

NO. 1 FEDERAL STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

SALES OFFICES
1220 MINT STREET
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MASONIC BUILDING
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Growth In Southern Spindles

The following tabulation shows the increase in spindles operated by Southern mills from 1860 to 1925:

Year	Spindles
1860	295,359
1870	338,860
1880	561,360
1890	1,819,291
1895	3,177,310
1900	5,434,438
1901	5,731,894
1902	6,712,982
1903	7,448,275
1904	7,815,369
1905	8,405,949
1906	8,960,192
1907	9,798,095
1908	9,861,308
1909	10,455,787
1910	10,783,359
1911	11,097,414
1912	11,482,726
1913	12,286,608
1914	12,721,908
1915	13,051,318
1916	13,392,204
1917	14,011,886
1918	14,558,054
1919	14,877,600
1920	15,303,444
1921	15,966,890
1922	16,265,218
1923	16,614,918
1924	17,162,599
1925	17,637,075

Southern Piece Goods Bleacheries

The bleaching and finishing of cotton goods is developing very rapidly in the South. We give below a list of the Southern piece goods bleacheries, including those recently projected:

Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works	Lanett, Ala.
U. S. Finishing Co.	Cedartown, Ga.
Crystal Springs Bleachery Co.	Chickamauga, Ga.
Yates Bleachery	Flintstone, Ga.
Georgia-Kincaid Mills	Griffin, Ga.
Lowell Bleachery, South	Griffin, Ga.
Thomaston Cotton Mills	Thomaston, Ga.
Lowell Bleachery	St. Louis, Mo.
Martel Mills	Asheville, N. C.
*Sayles Finishing Works	Asheville, N. C.
Savona Mfg. Co.	Charlotte, N. C.
Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works	Concord, N. C.
Erwin Cotton Mills	Durham, N. C.
Proximity Print Works	Greensboro, N. C.
Cannon Mfg. Co.	Kannapolis, N. C.
Mooreville Cotton Mills	Mooreville, N. C.
Roanoke Mills Co.	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills	Spray, N. C.
*Hanes Dye & Finishing Co.	Winston-Salem, N. C.
North Carolina Finishing Co.	Yadkin, N. C.
Bregon Mills	Anderson, S. C.
Union Bleachery	Greenville, S. C.
Pacific Mills	Lyman, S. C.
Southern Bleachery	Taylors, S. C.
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	Ware Shoals, S. C.
Postex Cotton Mills	Post City, Tex.
Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills	Danville, Va.

*Under construction.

Southern Yarn Mercerizing Plants

The growth of the yarn mercerizing business promises to be rapid in the future. The following are the present Southern yarn mercerizing plants:

American Yarn & Processing Co.	Mt. Holly, N. C.
Lily Mill & Power Co.	Shelby, N. C.
Elmore Co.	Spindale, N. C.
Spinners Processing Co.	Spindale, N. C.
Southern Mercerizing Co.	Tryon, N. C.
Marlboro Mills	McColl, S. C.
Excelsior Mills	Union, S. C.
Dixie Mercerizing Co.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.	Chattanooga, Tenn.

Capital Stock of Southern Mills

The capital stock of Textile Corporations which reported their capital is as follows:

Alabama	\$ 21,962,000
Arkansas	515,000
Georgia	81,408,630
Kentucky	1,788,000
Louisiana	4,580,000
Mississippi	3,310,000
Missouri	35,000
North Carolina	205,592,834
Oklahoma	750,000
South Carolina	122,976,947
Tennessee	24,242,500
Texas	13,844,000
Virginia	23,924,500

Total capital reported \$504,929,411

On account of the fact that many mills do not report their capital, the total figure is considerably less than the total actually invested in Southern mills.

Selling Agents For Southern Cotton Goods

(Listed according to number of Southern looms for which they are selling agents.)

	Looms	Spindles
1.—Hunter Mfg. & Commissino Co.	49,057	1,941,066
2.—Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	21,403	870,612
3.—Deering, Milliken & Co.	17,800	674,816
4.—Cone Export & Commission Co.	13,943	429,610
5.—Lawrence & Co.	13,366	613,604
6.—Wellington, Sears & Co.	13,208	470,140
7.—Frederick Vietor & Achelis	12,465	322,969
8.—Joshua L. Bailly & Co.	12,013	437,892
9.—Cannon Mills	10,712	498,568
10.—Ridley Wat's & Co.	9,326	318,672
11.—The Farish Co.	7,510	261,132
12.—Consolidated Selling Co.	7,285	262,860
13.—Fleitman & Co., Inc.	6,781	221,536
14.—Smith, Hogg & Co.	6,348	232,216
15.—J. P. Stevens & Co.	5,890	219,960
16.—W. H. Langley & Co.	5,320	220,416
17.—Turner, Halsey & Co.	4,844	232,976
18.—Leslie, Evans & Co.	4,469	218,508
19.—Reeves Bros.	4,426	202,542
20.—Wilson & Bradbury, Inc.	3,510	142,360
21.—Wm. Iselin & Co.	3,493	101,835
22.—Woodford & Morehouse	2,915	152,088
23.—Jas. L. Wilson & Co.	2,814	100,552
24.—West, Baker & Co.	2,738	68,264
25.—Harding, Tilton & Co.	2,522	102,816
26.—Catlin & Co.	2,386	123,978
27.—Minot, Hooper & Co.	1,936	74,492
28.—Callaway Mills, Inc.	1,809	103,348
29.—J. E. Reynolds & Co.	1,788	72,576
30.—Putnam, Hooker & Co.	1,682	53,992
31.—Curran & Barry	1,581	69,516
32.—Tatum, Pinkham & Greey	1,535	48,512
33.—Hesslein & Co.	1,272	53,992
34.—Clarence L. Collins	1,224	44,000
35.—A. D. Julliard & Co.	1,026	41,746
36.—Wm. Whitman & Co.	1,000	40,960
37.—Amory, Browne & Co.	880	28,412

Big Cotton Mill Combine Is Made

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 25.—Negotiations were practically concluded Saturday whereby three of the largest cotton mill properties in Texas are to be brought under a single management, the C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company, of Waco and Dallas, acquiring by outright purchase the Texas Cotton Mills plant at McKinney, Collin county, and the Dallas Textile Mills Company's plant at Love Field, in Dallas, for an aggregate consideration of \$2,500,000.

A new towel mill and a finishing plant will be erected at sites to be chosen by the executive committee of the directorate of the C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company. Conclusion of the negotiations followed meetings of the boards and stockholders of the various interested companies, with a meeting of the directors of the C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company, held at Waco Thursday authorizing increase of the capital stock of the corporation from \$3,250,000 to \$6,000,000, thus making the new organization one of the largest industrial concerns in the Southwest.

While definite figures were not made public, it is understood that the price paid for the plant of the Dallas Textile Mills Company, of which J. Perry Burrus is the head, was about \$1,000,000 with about \$1,500,000 as the consideration for the McKinney plant. The McKinney mill is a 13,000-spindle plant and that at Dallas has 10,000 spindles. Both are engaged in the manufacture of cotton gray goods.

Steel Klad and Hard Fibre Mill Receptacles

How long do your operators and boys "stand around" while trucks are being emptied and refilled? Would not more trucks and boxes mean an actual payroll saving?

As the world's largest producers of mill trucks and receptacles, we have studied handling and hauling under every working condition.

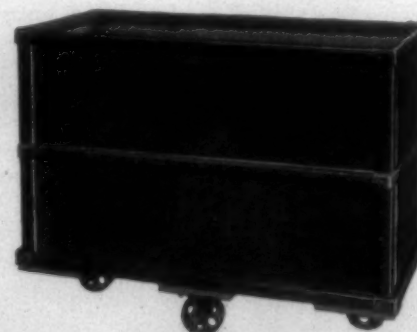


Style "B"
Roving Can

We know what is expected of mill trucks, roving cans and boxes. We know the rough handling they meet in daily service. We know the relationship between efficient transportation and increased production.

Based on this knowledge acquired through twenty years of day-in and day-out contact with mill handling and hauling problems, we have designed and constructed many units as shown in recent bulletins which we have distributed. Each is built to meet a particular problem—to give efficient service under particular operating conditions. Study their construction—very carefully. Because they are built on a true knowledge of the textile manufacturer's problems, they have been adopted as the standard in America's largest mills.

Write us specifically of the conditions under which you are operating; tell us something of the handling and hauling equipment that you are now using. Remember, we have men in this organization—mill-trucking engineers—who have spent the best part of their business lives in analyzing just such problems as yours. Their experience is at your disposal.



No. 11 S. K.
Steel Klad Truck

Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Co.

KENNETT SQUARE, PA.

Southern Factory Representative:

George S. Pennock,
Gastonia, N. C.

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Two questions commonly asked—

"What is there to this H. P. C. Warp Dressing?"

"Why are so many mills taking to it so strongly?"

For the best answer—talk to any one of its many users.

The
Hart Products Corp.
44 East 23rd Street
New York, N. Y.

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Reedy Cloth.

Editor:

I would appreciate the information asked for below:

In making three-harness, 4.00-yard twills, will the position of the harness, two up and one down, or one up and two down, have anything to do with the reedy appearance of the cloth? In other words, if you were making a light weight, three-harness twill, running two up and one down and there was a great deal of the reedy appearance in the cloth, do you think the trouble would be remedied to any great extent by changing to one up and two down.

Treasurer.

Operating the Slasher.

Editor:

Please publish the following questions on your Discussion Page and oblige.

What change should be made in the setting and method of operating a slasher in order to put more size on the warp without changing the formula of the size in any way?

How do you figure to put a certain percentage of size on a warp? Does fast or slow speed put on more size? What are the causes of soft warps? Are the blankets used on the rollers numbered? If so, what are the numbers? How often should they be changed?

Cal O. Rimeter.

Weave Room Without Seconds.

Editor:

Have your readers ever heard of a weave room that never made any seconds? And can a spooling department be operated without making snarly spools?

Inquirer.

Calculating Waste.

Editor:

I would like to get the ideas of other men on the waste question in a mill making 30s-2 ply yarn from $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1-inch mixed staple cotton grown in North Carolina. The cards are doing 100 pounds per day. Base the waste account on so many pounds of waste per thousand spindles as follows:

Motes per 1,000 spindles.
Fly-picker and card per 1,000 spindles.
Strips (cyl. and flat), per 1,000 spindles.
Roving waste from speeders and spinning per 1,000 spindles.
Scavenger waste per 1,000 spindles.

Top clearer waste per 1,000 spindles.

Thread waste per 1,000 spindles.

Sweeping waste per 1,000 spindles.

With the type of cotton we will have to handle this year this will make an interesting topic, as it will effect the quality of the yarn, the cost of production and the waste account. Will appreciate figures from anyone who is keeping a close record on waste. Ayak-29.

Question for Spinners.

Editor:

Please ask the boys through your Discussion Page for the following information:

How fast should I run my front roll spinning on 26-1 warp; $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ring; 7-inch traverse; $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch staple; $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch space; frame with separators; filling wind? What should be my production on the above layout? I don't mean what the book says but what I should actually get. My work of this description does not run well. The yarn seems to break at the travelers at any reasonable speed. Hope some one will come to my assistance quick. L. H. J.

Answer to Manager.

Editor:

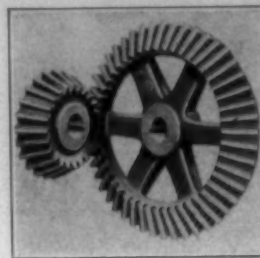
I would like to answer Manager's question relative to bad work on warpers. My experience is that one of the first causes is wornout creels stocks, the second wornout creel racks. When spools rub into the racks it causes friction on the yarn. The third cause is that high humidity swells the sticks. If they are not level, it will cause friction on the yarn. The fourth cause is running the belt too tight, causing jumping on the slack roller. Fifth, running over 4.38 ends in a 4.50 rack with two lines of drop wires.

If he doesn't find that these causes are making bad work, Manager should reverse his cylinder and make the yarn run on beam between cylinder and beam. It will be somewhat easier to make better selvages. L. J.—Ga.

Answer to "Manager."

Editor:

I wish to offer a suggestion or two to "Manager" in regard to his warpers running bad. In regard to speeds of warpers my experience has been that 50 to 65 yards per minute is good speed, and I would advise lower than 65 yards per minute for 28s or lighter. Manager's creel may be out of line and level; may have in a good many bad (Continued on Page 44)



We Manufacture Gears For All Industrial Purposes

All gears cut on automatic gear generating machines.

WE MAKE

Bevel Gears
3 pitch 15 inches or smaller.
Spur Gears
3 pitch 35 inches or smaller.
Worm Gears
3 pitch 18 inches or smaller.
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Worms of all kinds.

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Send drawing or sample gear.

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Profits do not result because of what one knows, as much as they do from the use one makes of his knowledge.

The mere fact that hundreds of mills are using

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TEXTILE SODA
WYANDOTTE
CONCENTRATED
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and

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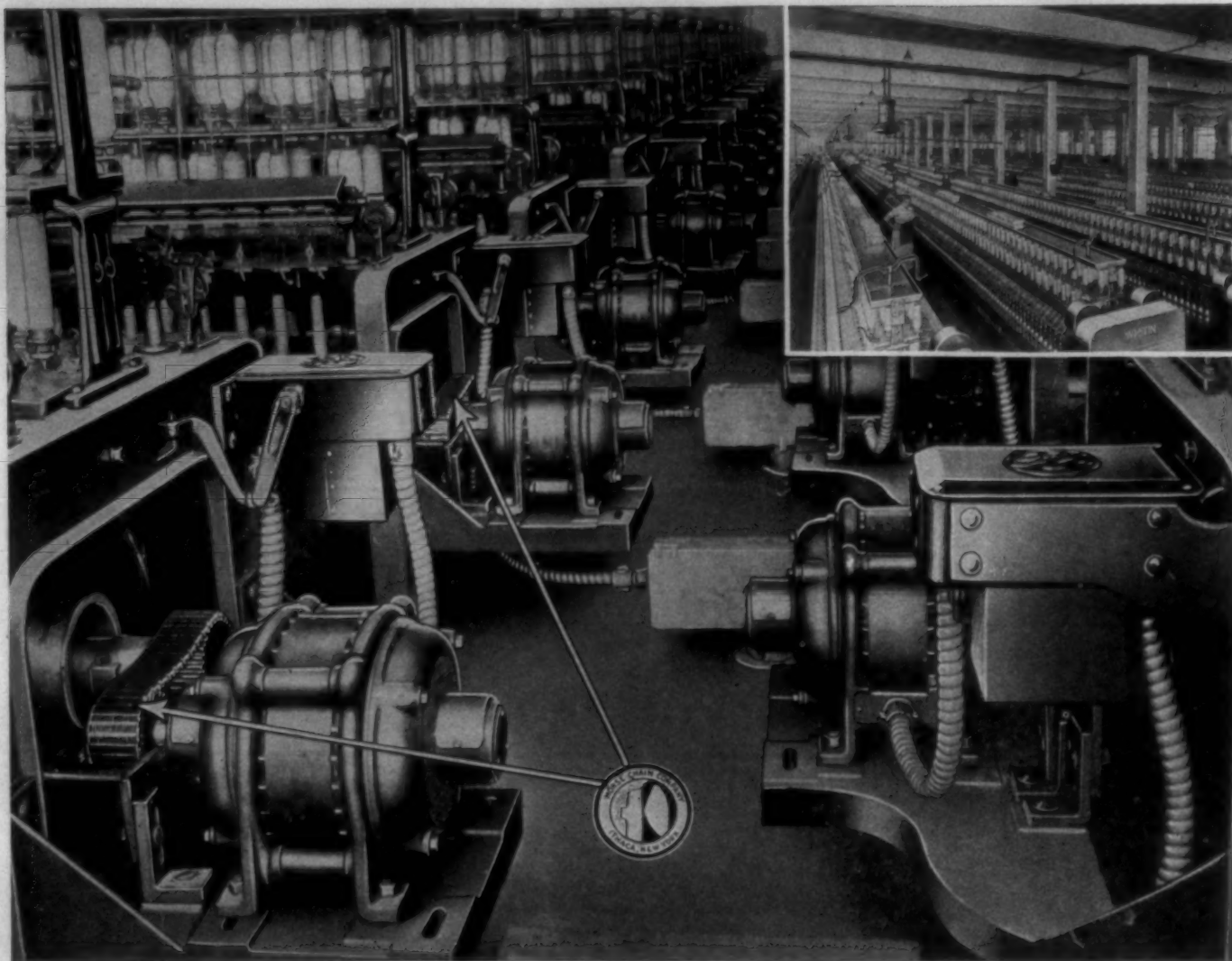
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Order from your supply house.



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Morse Chains in Southern Mills



Morse Rocker Joint Silent Chain Drives operating Efrid Mills since 1916

THE tremendous growth in the textile equipment of the South in recent years has been accompanied by a steady increase in the number of installations of Morse Chain Drives in Southern mills. Morse Chains have kept pace with the growth of the industry and have been an important factor in earning for Southern mill owners the reputation of

operating the best equipped mills in the world.

Whether your drive problems relate to a new mill or an old one, there is a Morse Chain application that will exactly fit the requirements of your plant. The installation of Morse Chain Drives will increase your production, lower your power costs and materially add to the efficiency of your entire mill.

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General Office and Factory: Ithaca, N. Y.

New England Office:
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Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Our Annual Review

OUR Annual Review of the textile industry of the South is given in this issue with a carefully compiled list of spindles and knitting machines installed in the South during 1924 and also the number of spindles on order at the present time.

The lists include spindles that have been moved from New England to the South but does not include spindles installed to replace old spindles.

The growth of the Southern spindles during 1924 was 400,848, which is not very much more than half the number installed during 1923.

The record of recent years has been:

1912	803,882
1913	435,300
1914	329,410
1915	340,886
1916	619,682
1917	546,168
1918	319,546
1919	425,844
1920	663,446
1921	298,328
1922	285,868
1923	730,812
1924	400,848

The per cent of increase for 1924 was 2.34.

Spindles installed in 1924 by States were as follows:

Alabama	9,040
Arkansas	4,344
Georgia	76,470
North Carolina	144,956
Oklahoma	25,200
South Carolina	86,330
Tennessee	20,384
Texas	31,727
Virginia	2,400
Total	400,848

Knitting machines installed in 1924, arranged by States, were as follows:

Alabama	278
Georgia	95
Kentucky	63
North Carolina	1,548
South Carolina	115
Tennessee	955
Texas	24
Virginia	172
Total	3,250

Our compilation from the January 1, 1924, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills shows that we now have installed in the South 17,637,076 spindles, 334,981 looms and 46,804 knitting machines.

While conditions during the past six months have not been such as to encourage the building of new mills, our records show that on January 1, 1924, the following spindles were on order for installation in the South:

Alabama	32,000
Arkansas	10,000
Georgia	44,000
Mississippi	5,000
North Carolina	143,000
South Carolina	26,096
Tennessee	93,000
Texas	13,000
Virginia	3,672

Total to be installed 370,428

This list contains spindles to be moved from New England to the South, such as 88,000 to Kingsport, Tenn., 50,000 to High Shoals, N. C., 10,000 to Pine Bluff, Ark., 10,000 to Griffin, Ga., and probably not over half represents orders for new spindles.

Since our list was compiled it has been definitely announced that the Appleton Mills, of Lowell, Mass., will move a large equipment to Gainesville, Ga., and the Pepperell Mills, of Maine, will move 20,000 spindles to Opelika, Ala.

Our list of large mill corporations and mill groups rated according to size is as usual a matter of much interest.

VOTE ON CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

Including January 28, 1925

	Ratified	House		Senate	
		For	Against	For	Against
Arizona		35	3	19	0
Arkansas		45	40	15	13
California		69	9	36	3
New Mexico		40	8	—	—
Rejected					
Delaware		0	35	—	—
Georgia		3	173	0	34
Kansas		20	101	9	30
Louisiana		25	57	—	—
Massachusetts		Advisory Referendum 247,000 to 696,000			
North Carolina		7	86	4	34
North Dakota		—	—	17	32
Ohio		35	92	—	—
Oklahoma		24	81	19	24
South Carolina		0	124	0	44
South Dakota		—	—	5	36
Texas		16	111	2	20
Washington		—	—	15	27
Wyoming		—	—	8	17
States Ratified					4
Necessary to Complete Ratification					36
States Rejected					14
Necessary to Defeat					13

The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, with 467,440 spindles, retains first position among the corporations. The Manville-Jenckes Company and the Erwin Cotton Mills, by reason of enlargements at High Shoals, N. C., and Duke, N. C., move up to fifth and sixth positions.

The Cannon Group retains first position in the groups; in fact the recent acquirement of mills at Dillon and Hamer, S. C., gives them 666,452 spindles, which is almost 100,000 spindles ahead of the next group, the Lockwood-Greene group.

The year 1924 was one of great disappointment to the textile industry and very few mills were able to show profit.

Opening with cotton around 36 cents and orders in fair volume there was a steady decline in the price of cotton, and as cotton declined both the volume of orders and the margin of profit declined, with the result that there was much forced curtailment during the summer.

The year 1924 will not be remembered by textile manufacturers with much pleasure.

Vote On Child Labor Amendment

WE are printing on this page the vote of the States, including Wednesday, on the Child Labor Amendment.

The peculiar thing about the States that voted last week, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, Washington, Wyoming and Texas, is that all of them, with the exception of Texas, had been generally classed as in the doubtful column.

States that are known to be opposed to the amendment are yet to vote and there is every assurance that more than 30 States will reject.

New Mexico has joined Arizona, Arkansas and California in ratification, but there are only three other

States in which there is any danger of ratification and in two of them chances are very much against ratification.

While 14 States have refused to ratify, some of them have neglected to pass resolutions of rejection and therefore can not properly record their vote at Washington, but there will be far more than the necessary 13 to file such certificates.

Attack Being Planned

WE are fully aware of the fact that the National Child Labor Committee and the American Federation of Labor are preparing a broadside attack upon us for the part we have played in defeating the Child Labor Amendment.

As is the custom with bad losers, there will be a great howl raised and we will be accused of many things. It is possible that the storm will break before we go to press.

We can only say that we did our best to defeat their scheme to transfer control of domestic affairs from the States to a Federal bureau.

There is wailing and gnashing of teeth among those who had expected to secure fat jobs at the expense of the public.

Let 'em rave.

It is music to the winners' ears to hear the losers squeal.

Thanks

The real friends of young America are in the movement against the Child Labor Amendment—Philadelphia Record.

A Forlorn Hope

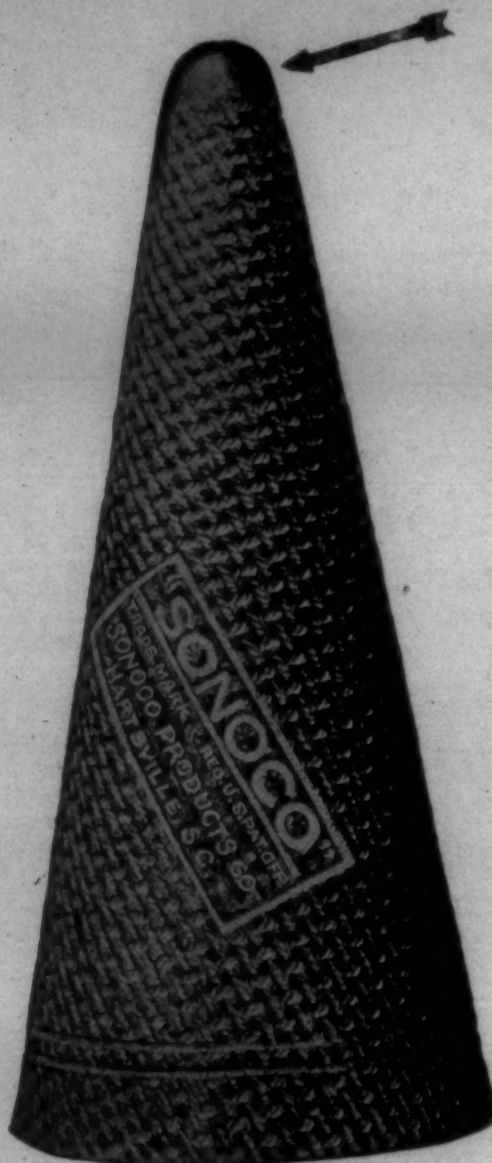
Why on earth do so many good people insist on sticking to a forlorn hope? The Child Labor Amendment is as dead—well, as dead as Tutankhamen. Let it go at that.—Brooklyn Eagle.



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Convolute Tubes and Cones

are true, in roundness and thickness, true in length and clean-cut.



The Round and
Polished Nose
of the

Sonoco "Yarnsaver" Cone

*plays off the last lap
without a hitch:*

The "Sonoco" Cone-surface, fit and balance are perfected by the most advanced mechanical processes, determined through the experience of more than a Quarter of a Century.

Send for Color Chart of Cones and Tubes

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Manufacturer, Hartsville, S. C.
CONES, PARALLEL TUBES AND CLOTH-WINDING CORES

Eastern Office: 410 Olympia Building, New Bedford, Mass. Canada: W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

A Promise and

Our experience in the audits and surveys of textile mills as well as the exceptional opportunities we have had has demonstrated to us the necessity of a Production Service Department under the supervision of a man who has succeeded in obtaining a Manager whose experience covered the successful manufacture of cotton mill products from waste yarns to finest quality combed yarns.

We have just finished our work in a group of three mills with a combined spindleage of forty thousand spindles. The following results should be of interest.

OUR PROMISE

In July, 1923, we made a survey of the DILLON MILLS, Dillon, S. C., and found the Mills' operating efficiency as follows:

Mill No. 1
80 Per Cent

Mill No. 2
89 Per Cent

Mill No. 3
90 Per Cent

In one Mill the labor cost was very high, and the other two, while not so high, there was room for improvement. The Waste averaged 17 per cent. We promised to cut the cost 3 cents per pound in the first case, and the others in proportion, as well as substantially reduce Waste.

The following contract was entered into by ourselves and the Dillon Mills:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF DILLON.

Contract for one year and terminating August 1, 1924, by and between Scott, Charnley & Co., of Charlotte, N. C., and the Dillon Mills of Dillon, S. C. Scott, Charnley & Co. agree to get the production of the Dillon Mills, without impairment as to quality, up to an average of not less than 100% of the production given by Howard & Bullough tables for the number spindles and hours run by the spinning and further guarantees to keep the mills of the party of the second part (The Dillon Mills) up to this production for the remainder of the year covered by this contract. Scott, Charnley & Co. further agree to recommend and supervise any changes they may find necessary to improve the quality of the yarn produced and decrease the waste made and reduce the coal consumption in the Mills of the Dillon Mills. Scott, Charnley & Co. agree to get the production of the Dillon Mills up to 100% as referred to above within five months from date of this contract. The Dillon Mills agree to have such repairs made as plumbing spindles, changing to filling wind if required and other small repairs and changes made as are reasonable and fair. Further to co-operate and assist in a fair and reasonable manner Scott, Charnley & Co. in the fulfilling of this contract. * * * *

THE PERFORMANCE

At the end of five months the production of the three mills had been raised as follows:

Mill No. 1
108 Per Cent

Mill No. 2
108 Per Cent

Mill No. 3
100 Per Cent

Cost reductions exceeded our guarantee, and Waste reduced to 12 1-3%, or 4 3/4% lower than when we started.

THE RESULT

At the expiration of the contract August 1, 1924, it was renewed, and shortly afterwards the following letter was received:

d a Performance

had for a number of years to study and analyze operations resulting in a profit or loss as the case may be
wide experience, thoroughly familiar with all phases of textile manufacture. With this in view we suc-
in both Northern and Southern mills including the finest velvets and novelties to coarsest ducks and from
ousand spindles.

DILLON MILL
DILLON, S. C.

HAMER MILL
HAMER, S. C.

MAPLE MILL
DILLON, S. C.

THE DILLON MILLS

L. A. TATUM, PRES. & TREAS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE YARNS

SINGLE AND PLY
7'S TO 30'S
TUBES, CONES
SKEINS AND WARPS

25-1 CARDED
EGYPTIAN
ON BEAMS

DILLON, S. C.

December 2nd., 1924.

Scott, Charnley and Co.,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sirs:-

We have been very much pleased with the service rendered us by your Mr. E. C. Gwaltney. Guarantees appear to have been complied with with respect to production, cutting waste to a low figure, estimate of decrease in cost exceeded, supply expense greatly reduced. All of this was accomplished without going outside of Dillon Mills organization for men required and a loyal organization built up.

Very truly yours,


Pres. & Treas.

LAT.

If interested in this service on request we will be pleased to furnish full details as to the possible benefits we may render in your case.

Scott, Charnley & Company

Audits—Cost Systems—Tax Service
Textile Production Service

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OFFICES:

Washington, D. C.
Columbia, S. C.

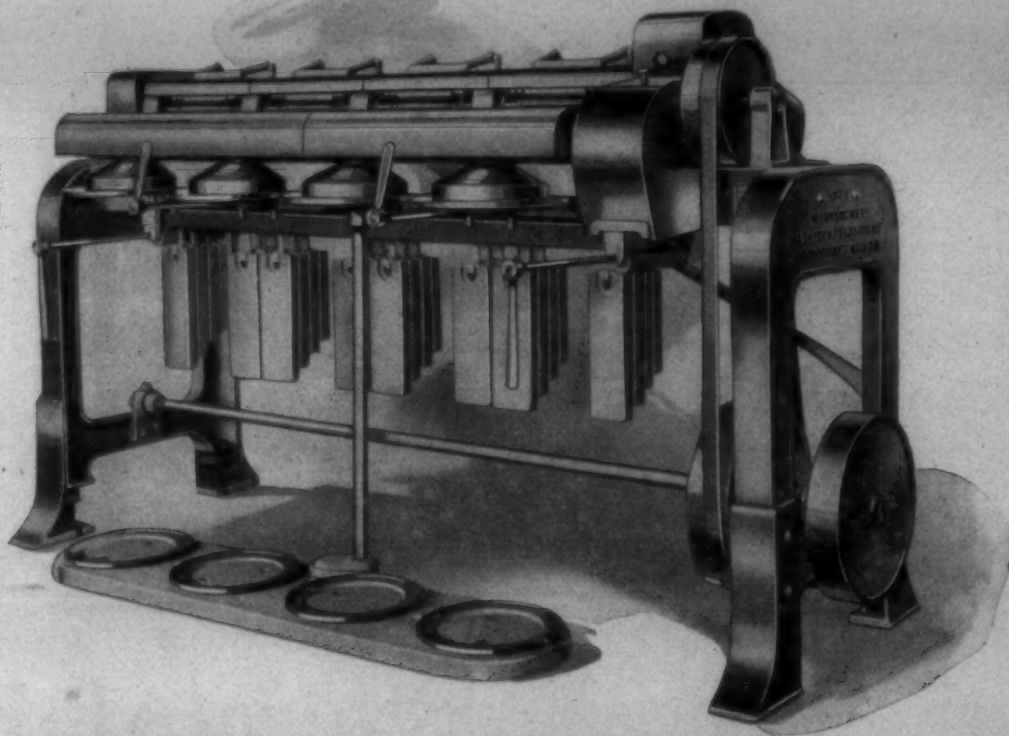
Greenville, S. C.
Greensboro, N. C.

Asheville, N. C.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C.
Charleston, S. C.

Fayetteville, N. C.
High Point, N. C.

WOONSOCKET



The New Model Woonsocket Drawing Frame is designed to meet the demand for a machine Easy and Safe to operate; to give Longer Life; and to produce Sliver of the Highest Quality It incorporates the following:

—Desirable Features—

Back Spoon Stop Motion
Trumpet Stop Motion
Full Can Stop Motion
Adjustable Floor Stands
Self Aligning Shaft Bearings

—Exclusive Features—

Patent Cast Iron Weight Hooks
Patent Weighing Device
Calender Roll Cover Safety Stop Motion
Gear Cover Safety Stop Motion
Hardened and Ground Spoon Knives

Measuring Stop Motion with Target and Hank Clock

COMPLETE

MAIN OFFICE
AND EXPORT AGENT
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

EQUIPMENT

WOONSOCKET MACHINE AND PRESS CO., Inc.
OPENING AND PICKER ROOM, CARDING, DRAWING AND ROVING MACHINERY

FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY
SPINNING AND TWISTING MACHINERY

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY
SPOOLING, WARPING AND WINDING MACHINERY

COTTON

SOUTHERN OFFICE
WOODSIDE BUILDING
GREENVILLE, S. C.

MACHINERY

Personal News

C. E. Willis has become overseer carding at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

J. E. McKeewan has resigned as night overseer of carding at the Myers Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. S. Hawkins has become night overseer of carding at the Myers Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. H. Higginbotham has become overseer weaving at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

W. P. Mann has resigned as overseer weaving at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

W. C. Cashion has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Pauline Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

L. C. Ford has resigned as overseer carding at the Cherryville Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C.

Charles Walls has resigned as overseer of carding at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

S. E. McGee has been transferred from night overseer carding to night superintendent of the Globe Yarn Mill, Mt. Holly, N. C.

W. A. Dobbins is now second hand in night weaving at the Fairmont Manufacturing Company, Fairmont, S. C.

C. W. Martin has resigned as second hand in night weaving at the Fairmont Manufacturing Company, Fairmont, S. C.

D. C. Wylie has resigned as loom fixer at the Gambrill and Melville Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., and is now with the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

B. B. Blanton, of the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C., is now overseer of carding at the Cherryville Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C.

T. R. Morton has resigned as overseer carding and spinning at the Gambrill and Melville Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

F. H. Head has resigned as night overseer of the cloth room at the Florence Mill, Forest City, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Wade Manufacturing Company, Wadesboro, N. C.

John L. Robinson, of Greensboro, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Cotton Mill Products Company, Mills Nos. 1 and 2, Natchez, Miss.

Thomas Smidt, of Frederick Victor & Achelis, has been elected to the board of directors of the Pacific Bank, New York, which, since its founding in 1850, has been closely

connected with the textile industry. Mr. Smidt, who is an active head of his firm, is widely known in textile circles.

John Campbell & Co., 75 Hudson street, New York, announce that Percy Wright, for many years associated with the dyestuff industry, has become affiliated with their New England forces. He will make his headquarters at Providence, R. I.

C. D. Peasley Again Prize Winner.

C. D. Peasley, of the Charlotte office of the National Ring Traveler Company, again won the prize of \$150 which the company awards each year to the representative turning in the largest number of new accounts.

Mr. Peasley was the leading salesman in 1923 and again last year and is being warmly congratulated upon the splendid record he has made.

Albert Arnold With Victor Ring Traveler Co.

Albert W. Arnold has accepted a position as research expert with the Victor Ring Traveler Company, of Providence, R. I. Mr. Arnold has had a long and varied experience in the manufacture of textile machinery. He has been connected with Ashworth Bros., Howard Bros., Davis & Furber Machine Co., Whitin Machine Works, and until lately was with the Saco-Lowell Shops. With the latter corporation he was in the experimental department and was responsible for many machinery improvements, particularly those related to ring twist machinery, including spindles and rings.

Archie L. Rison.

Huntsville, Ala.—Col. Archie L. Rison, 65, treasurer and general manager of the Dallas Manufacturing Company and president of the W. R. Rison Banking Company, died last week at his home here after an illness of several years which was complicated recently by a throat affection. Until a few days ago, in spite of failing health, he was able to look after his extensive business and his death was a shock to relatives and friends alike.

Col. Rison was the only son of William R. Rison, who helped T. B. Dallas, of Nashville, establish the great Dallas Cotton Mills, of Huntsville, and who founded with Samuel W. Fordyce the banking business now known as the W. R. Rison Company, one of the largest State banks in Alabama.

T. M. Bennett Dead.

Greenville, S. C.—T. M. Bennett, 55, chairman of the board of trustees of the Parker School District, died at his home Monday night after a short illness. Mr. Bennett was outside superintendent and purchasing agent for the Brandon Mills.

Cotton Bleachers

Your Selling Agent

wants durable goods.

They mean re-orders

and building up Good-will.

Tests will show that

Solozone-bleached goods

Are strongest and stay so.

Combine this with a

Permanent white and softness

To produce unequalled goods.

Bleaching advice free.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

709 Sixth Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

"NOMAR-KOFF"

RUBBER

COVERED

ROLLS

For

Gingham Mills

Bleacheries

Dye Works

STOWE & WOODWARD CO.

Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Shelby, N. C.—The Ora Mills have let contract for their humidifying equipment to the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Martinsville, Va.—The Pannill Knitting Company, which was recently incorporated here, has a building and will install machinery for making men's knit goods. William Pannill is manager.

Alabama City, Ala.—The Dwight Manufacturing Company, which is making a number of improvements to its plant, has placed a large contract for a humidifying system with the American Moistening Company.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Hanes Dyeing and Finishing Company will install two separate drainage systems for its plant under construction here. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Charlotte, are the engineers.

Langdale, Ala.—Improvements to the Langdale Mills will include the installation of a new humidifying system, contracts for which have been let to the American Moistening Company.

Fingerville, S. C.—Through the office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, of Charlotte, N. C., and Boston, Mass., the contract for electrification of the Franklin Spinning Mill, Fingerville, has been awarded to Michael & Bivens, Gastonia, N. C.

Maldon, Ind.—The Eagle Cotton Mills, which have been closed for the past eight months, have been purchased by T. J. Dillion, of Welland, Ontario, and will be started at once. L. W. Cuddy will be general manager.

Pittsboro, N. C.—Mr. Gould, of Gould & Zigler, who operate the Pompton Lakes Weaving Company, of New Jersey, is here making preparations for the erection of a plant that the company will erect here. The site was purchased some months ago. The first unit of the plant is to be 100x50 feet, contracts having been awarded. The mill will make silk ribbons and similar fabrics.

Opelika, Ala.—The Pepperell Manufacturing Company, cotton manufacturers, will construct a new unit at Opelika and will remove to the South the necessary machinery from its plant at Biddeford, Maine. Russell H. Leonard, treasurer of the company, has announced. The new unit will have 20,000 spindles and 600 looms.

In a statement Mr. Leonard said: "The trustees of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company have authorized the construction of a new manufacturing unit in the South. The treasurer states that options have been secured on several sites at Opelika, although all the preliminary details have not yet been finally arranged."

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Dixie Mercerizing Company has let contracts for doubling their present capacity to the following firms: Selman & O'Brien, Chattanooga,

general building contract; Smith-Drum-Company, Philadelphia, Practor & Schwartz, Philadelphia, and Foster Machine Company, Westfield, Mass., equipment contracts.

Chester, S. C.—The Eureka Mills have let contract to Piedmont Contracting Company, of this place, for the erection of twenty-five new cottages in the mill village. The contract price was around \$45,000, not including plumbing.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Standard-Thatcher-Coosa Company will spend \$500,000 for improving its plant. The bulk of the work will be done at the Coosa plant at Piedmont, Ala. About \$150,000 will be spent for enlarging and improving the mercerizing plant here during the year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, the usual 2 per cent quarterly dividend was paid and all of the officers and directors were re-elected.

Mooreville, N. C.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Cascade Mills was held in the office of the company on Tuesday, January 20. Taking into consideration the conditions prevailing during 1924, and the fact that the mill was built and started up during such a year, the showing made was considered phenomenal. All officers and directors were re-elected.

Eufaula, Ala.—William G. Broadfoot, president of the Marcelle Cotton Mills, has been appointed receiver of the mills by Judge Henry D. Clayton, following filing of a voluntary petition for bankruptcy in the United States District Court. Assets are \$290,051.36 and liabilities \$132,064.73. Unsecured claims totaled \$15,992.34 and secured claims \$70,270.19. Real estate and machinery is valued at \$240,231, while cotton and other goods on hand was listed as \$23,035.02.

Greenville, S. C.—Work has been started upon the addition to the local plant of the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, which will double the capacity of the plant. At present the mill has approximately 5,000 spindles and 36 looms, making heavy duck cloth for the rubber industry. The addition will be of brick construction and with equipment will cost about \$100,000.

The mill was formerly owned by the Couch Mills of Atlanta, but was purchased some time ago by W. T. Candler and associates. J. H. Bagwell is superintendent of the plant here.

Gainesville, Ga.—Agreement virtually has been reached for the movement to Gainesville from Lowell, Mass., of the Appleton Cotton Mills.

Last summer the mill officials obtained options on 1,600 acres of land on the north bank of the Chattahoochee river, five miles north of Gainesville, with several miles of river frontage and a large creek running through the land. Surveys of the site have been made by engineers and directors of the mills.

The only hitch in the negotiations, it is said, is an agreement on freight

THE FARISH COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

100 WORTH STREET

NEW YORK



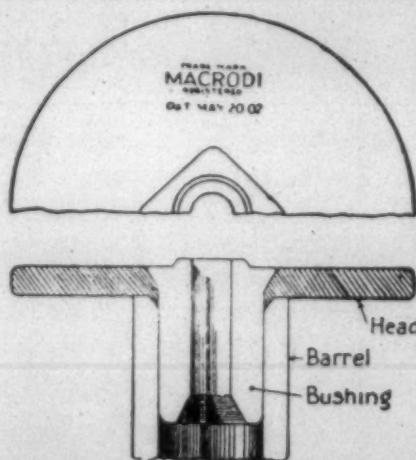
Seydel-Thomas Co.

Textile Chemicals
for Best Weaving

Seyco Products

The result of twenty years' study and practice in treatment of Sizing and finishing problems.

Main Office and Plant, 35 Glenn St., Atlanta, Ga.



The Macrodi FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable—Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island

Members American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

1516 E. Fourth St.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

101 Marietta Bldg.
ATLANTA, GA.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and ENGINEER

Town Planning and Mill Village Developments
Parks, Real Estate Subdivisions and Cemeteries
Resort Hotels and Country Clubs
Private Estates and Home Grounds

Complete Topographic Surveys
General Designs, Planting, Grading and Detail Plans
Supervision of Landscape and Engineering Construction
Sewer and Water Development

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

haulage between the Gainesville and Northeastern Railroad, which runs through the property, and the Gainesville Midland, which runs to New Holland, about three miles from the proposed site.

The Appleton Mills is a \$3,000,000 company, with 60,000 spindles, bleacheries and dye works. It will involve the construction of 1,200 cottages for the operatives, costing about \$1,500 each.

Belmont, N. C.—Annual meetings of five mills in Belmont, held here this week, disclosed a fair profit. Five per cent dividends were paid by each of the five mills, Linford, Perfection, Acme, Sterling and Crescent. The reports from the mills were most satisfactory, making an excellent showing for the past year especially, considering the depressed condition of the yarn market.

The old officers were elected as follows:

Linford—President, A. C. Lineberger; secretary and treasurer, J. E. Ford.

Perfection—President, A. C. Lineberger; secretary and treasurer, D. P. Stowe.

Acme—President, A. C. Lineberger; secretary and treasurer, R. B. Suggs.

Sterling—President, R. L. Stowe; secretary and treasurer, S. P. Stowe.

Crescent—A. C. Lineberger, president; G. W. Stowe, secretary and treasurer.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A charter was granted the Fort Worth Textile Mills by the Texas secretary of state. The mills have a capitalization of \$2,500,000. The charter was granted to three Fort Worth men, Bruce McHarg, C. L. Moulton and T. G. Johnson. No selection of a site has been determined, and reticence is displayed in discussing the time of building. Frequent rumors have placed additional cotton mills in this territory, and financial representatives of several Eastern interests

have been quietly visiting Fort Worth during the past month.

Cotton mill owners from New England States and the Carolinas have been in consultation here with prominent business men with reference to starting other mills. The Worth mills, which has attracted widespread interest because of the speed with which it was financed, erected and operations started, was the first to come into this territory. The charter just granted signifies the intention of the incorporators to bring a larger mill here, but they refused to say what class of product the new venture would turn out.

Turn for Better in Mill Field.

New York.—A turn for the better in the textile industry was indicated

in reports from the officials of the Consolidated Textile Corporation that all Southern plants of the corporation, which include nine mills of 2,000 spindles, were running on full time. The mill at Shelby, N. C., is under day and night operation. The Windsor Print Works at North Adams, Mass., also is on full time with certain departments running overtime.

Bell Opens Engineering Office.

Geo. C. Bell has opened an engineering office in the Piedmont Building in Charlotte and will specialize as a mill architect and engineer. At the present time Mr. Bell has a contract for the engineering on the enlargement of the Corriher Mills, Landis, N. C.

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association Issues Publication.

The initial issue of The Acme Gazette, periodical of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association edited here by W. D. Adams, secretary-treasurer, has just been issued from the Charlotte office. It supplants circulars heretofore appearing on individual topics.

"The mission of the Gazette will be to keep before the industry all problems affecting its welfare and to bring the executive department of the association into closer and more active touch with the members," the foreword says. The front cover announces the twenty-ninth annual convention of the association to be held at New Orleans April 10-11.

Subjects dealt with are spindle activity, cotton consumption, imports, exports, the proposed child labor amendment, survey of 1924, recent traffic decisions, reduction of taxation and current events. The frames of members of the congressional tax and tariff committees, federal tariff commissioners, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers are also to be found in the pamphlet, which is 9 by 6 inches.

John Hetherington & Sons Open Southern Office.

John Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., well known machinery manufacturers of Manchester, Eng., and Boston, Mass., have opened a Southern office at Charlotte. They have quarters at 1249 Johnston Building. Their business with Southern mills has increased steadily in recent years and the Southern office was opened in order to serve this territory more effectively.

LOOM STRAPPING

Check Straps--

Hold-ups--

Lugs,

Binder Straps--

folded and stitched, cemented—

Rounded and flat

Harness Straps--

Power Straps--

Bumpers--

Friction Discs--

We specialize and know your looms.

Ask your jobber.

The Druid Oak Belting Co., Inc.

Baltimore—Boston

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

Manufacturers of

BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL, MASS

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our SIMPLEX HUMIDIFIER—One Pipe—No Pressure Pipe

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

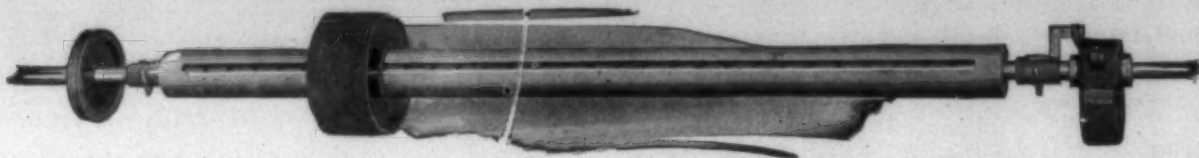
BOSTON, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICES, 276 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., No. Charlotte, N. C.

SPECIALISTS 1868--1925

57 YEARS

TEXTILE GRINDING MACHINERY



Having specialized in this class of machinery, building nothing else whatever, the Roy Grinders have become standard throughout the trade. *"Insist on the Roy"*

B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868

Philippine Trade Dull

DECEMBER is always a slow month in the wholesale textile trade in the Philippines. Business during the last two weeks has been very small, activity having slackened off as usual while many importers and the better organized textile concerns are engaged in taking inventories. The slackness of trade is also partly a reaction from Christmas buying. Indenting is scattered and slow.

Stocks of American grey sheetings are heavy, and more are arriving, but demand is less on account of the abatement of the rainy weather. Indenting in grey goods has fallen off and will probably be light for the next two or three months. Competition in American lightweight greys is keen, five-yard goods selling from importers' stocks at 8 to 9 pesos (peso equals approximately \$0.50)

per piece. Chinese three-yard grey sheetings are quoted at 12.50 to 13 pesos per piece. Japanese grey goods are still in evidence but in lesser quantities. Bleached sheeting stocks are heavy, and demand is only ordinary. Orders placed in the fall are still arriving, and therefore there is little new indenting at present nor is much expected before March. The price of American bleached sheeting, 36 inches wide, 68 by 72, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -yards to the pound, from importers' stocks is reported as 10 to 11 pesos per 36-yard piece. Grey drill stocks and demand are somewhat small, with lightweight English goods still in control of the market. Demand for bleached drills is fair to good. Stocks of colored drills are heavy, but business is quiet and expected to continue so for the next two or three months because these are primarily goods for the rainy season. Stocks of English wigans are still heavy while

those of American khakis are sufficient for the demand. The market is quiet, but competition is keen, wigans being priced at 68 to 69 centavos (\$0.34 to \$0.345) per yard, and American khaki, 48 to 104, selling at 54 to 55 centavos (\$0.27 to \$0.275). The demand for eight-ounce denims is small and stocks are plentiful. A moderate interest continues to be shown in six and seven-ounce denims, with stocks only fair, and some indenting for March and April delivery going on.

The demand for narrow prints was quiet during the greater part of December, although a better interest is now in evidence. Goods ordered during July and August are still arriving, and indenting is dull. The market is well supplied but not overstocked as the turnover in narrow prints is usually steady. Competition is keen, resulting in a rather wide price range, principally, how-

ever, between 15 and 16 centavos (\$0.075 to \$0.08) per yard. The demand for percales, which was comparatively small during November, is now improving slightly, but stocks are heavy, and indenting promises to be quiet until March or April. Three-color, 36-inch, 64x60 prints are still selling at 27 to 28 centavos (\$0.135 to \$0.14) per yard. This is the off season in the chambray trade. Stocks are heavy, and prices in this line are being cut. Business in organdies is still dull. Although the Christmas demand for voiles was good, sales during the latter part of December were dull, but began to show some improvement in early January. Stocks of both the cheaper and better grades of voile are at present only fair, but replacements are en route. — Cable from Assistant Trade Commissioner Edwin S. George, Manila, January 16.

REEDS

Although our new Southern Plant has been in operation only four months, we have been compelled to operate both day and night to take care of orders from Southern mills for our high quality reeds.

Over 80 per cent of this day and night production has been on high counts, 48 to 67 dents per inch.

This alone will tell you there is here a reed plant at your very doors ready to give you the highest quality reed service to be had, excepting none.

In the personnel of our Staff are Expert Textile men with years of experience in mill problems. This expert service is at your command merely for the asking.

"Duplex" Loom
Harness—complete
Frames and
Heddles fully
assembled
Selvage Harness
Leno Doups
Harness Frames
Jacquard Heddles

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.

GREENVILLE

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

SOUTHERN PLANT Greenville, S. C.

HAMPTON SMITH

Southern Manager

Drop Wires
Nickel-Plated
Copper-Plated
Plain Finish
Improved
Loom Reeds
Leno Reeds
Lesse Reeds
Combs

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS
SPOOLS
SHUTTLES
SKEWERS
ROLLS, ETC.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

THE
DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES

Try Our New Automatic Shuttles for either cotton or woolen weaving. It is meeting every requirement with entire satisfaction.

Southern Cotton Mill Groups

(Continued from Page 28)

44.—W. C. Hamrick Group, Limestone, Hamrick, Alma, Musgrove, and Broad River	99,900
45.—H. A. Ligon Group, Mills and Arcadia	99,774
46.—Hart Group, Hart, Fountain, and Clinchfield	96,528
47.—Graniteville Manufacturing Company	93,000
48.—C. C. Twitty Group, Darlington and Hartsville	89,672
49.—Borden Mills, Inc.	88,000
50.—Clifton Manufacturing Company	86,800
51.—Bemis Bros. Bag Company	86,164
52.—Brookside Mills	82,408
53.—Hannah Pickett Mills	81,728
54.—J. C. Self Group, Greenwood and Ninety-Six	80,688
55.—Sanders Group, Montgomery, Aponaug, Cotton Mill Products, and Yazoo	79,816
56.—J. P. Abney Group, Grendel and Panola	79,552
57.—E. W. Swift Group, Muscogee and Swift Spinning	77,132
58.—Georgia-Kincaid Mills	76,000
59.—Ellison A. Smyth Group, Belton and Balfour	75,536
60.—Dwight Manufacturing Company	74,492
61.—F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company	70,354
62.—Piedmont Manufacturing Company	69,412
63.—Hagood Group, Glenwood and Pickens	69,016
64.—Durham Hosiery Mills	67,612
65.—Claud Gore Group, Marlboro, Raeford, and Great Falls	66,564
66.—Eagle and Phenix Mills	65,556
67.—McNair-Fairley Group, Dickson, Scotland, Prince and Waverly	65,000
68.—Jno. P. King Manufacturing Company	64,608
69.—Entwistle Group, Entwistle and Pee Dee	63,872
70.—Columbus Manufacturing Company	63,840
71.—Kendall Mills	62,848
72.—H. B. Jennings, Dresden, Jennings, Mansfield and Red Springs	62,560
73.—Orr Cotton Mills	62,272
74.—John A. Law Group, Saxon and Chesnee	61,376
75.—Cliffside Mills	61,280
76.—C. E. Hutchison Group, American Yarn and Processing Co.	60,280
77.—Exposition Cotton Mills	60,000
78.—Newnan Cotton Mills	60,000
79.—Republic Cotton Mills	58,848
80.—Dallas Manufacturing Company	58,752
81.—Cramerton Mills, Inc.	58,000
82.—Mooreville Cotton Mills	57,500
83.—LeGrand-Everett Group, Leak, Midway and Roberdel	57,112
84.—Rankin-Love Group, Modena, Spencer Mountain, Priscilla, Ranlo and Harden	53,792
85.—American Spinning Company	53,760
86.—Robert E. Ligon Group, Gluck and Equinox	53,704
87.—Finley-Williamson Group, Holt-Granite-Puritan and William-son	53,548
88.—Judson Mills	52,864
89.—Russell Group, Russell, Bettie Francis, Roberta, Russco and Russcony	51,608
90.—Causey Group, Pomona and Lowe	51,416
91.—W. L. Gassaway Group, Issaqueena and Courtney	51,024
92.—Beaumont Manufacturing Company	51,000
93.—Tanner Group, Spindale, Spencer, Cleghorn, Clover, Roseland and Grace	50,954
94.—Duncan Mills	50,724
95.—Crown Cotton Mills	50,000
96.—Lane Cotton Mills	50,000

Gaffney Mill Men Banquet.

The superintendents, overseers, second hands, master mechanic and section men at the Limestone, Hamrick, Musgrove and Alma Mills, Gaffney, S. C., recently enjoyed a banquet at the new hotel at the Hamrick Mill village. An elaborate supper was served. Lyman Hamrick, superintendent of the above mills, presided.

Mr. Hamrick also delivered the principal address, speaking on manufacturing economy. John Moore, overseer spinning, Alma Mill, made an interesting talk, giving the younger men the benefit of his long experience in the mill. Mr. Evans, cloth room overseer at Musgrove Mill, brought out some good points on co-operation.

Alphonso Patrick, overseer cloth room, Limestone and Hamrick Mills, made an unusually interesting talk.

He is one of the oldest overseers with this group of mills and has recently made some marked improvements in his department. J. J. Robinson, overseer weaving at the Limestone and Hamrick Mills, spoke briefly, giving some valuable suggestions that seem to be appreciated.

The meeting adjourned after election of officers and plans for making the banquet an annual affair.

Holcombe Textile Machinery Co.

The Holcombe Textile Machinery Company, Birmingham, Ala., has taken over the assets and liabilities of the Holcombe Bunch Builder Company and will continue the business. The company manufactures the Holcombe Standard Bunch Builder. H. H. Holcombe will continue as vice-president and general manager.

Try it in Ring Oiling Bearings

Ring-oiling bearings offer a distinct problem in lubrication and require a lubricant which has been especially designed for that service.

The first requisite of a good ring-oiling bearing lubricant is adhesiveness. The second is lubricating ability and the third is durability.

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NON-FLUID OIL because of its highly adhesive nature, clings to the bearing as if magnetized. It is constantly separating metal from metal. It is a more certain friction reducer and wear preventative than any liquid oil. The ring is always heavily coated, even when the supply in the reservoir is low.

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the fact that it does not drip or waste from ends of bearings, so prevents damage to goods in process from oil stains.

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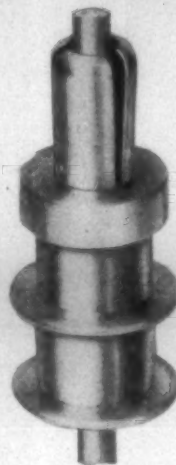
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Don't run your spindles with worn out whorls cut in by bands, which changes the speed of your spindles, therefore making uneven yarn.

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We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydner Pump & Well Co., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

Practical Discussions

(Continued from Page 36)

skewers and steps. Bad skewers cause the spool to bounce and break the yarn when the spools run down low, also the spools in the creel may be rubbing the sides of creels, causing breakage.

Also see that warper tender keeps ends straight between creel and back comb and keeps ends straight from back comb to front comb. My further suggestion is that Manager run his warpers at 58 yards per minute and fix up creels, and if the yarn is O. K. the warpers should run good.

"A Spinner."

Answer to Young Overseer.

Editor:

Replying to Young Overseer, will say there are several ways by which the twist can be either increased or decreased or made different from what it should be in the number of yarn made without changing the twist gear.

By increasing or decreasing:

1. The size of the spindle whorl.
2. The size of the cylinder.
3. The size of the bobbins.
4. The size of the travelers.
5. The size of the yarn.
6. By increasing or decreasing the size of the spindle bands.
7. By increasing or decreasing the size of the rings.
8. By raising or lowering the threadboards.
9. By closing or spreading the rolls.
10. Changing the length of the staple cotton.
11. Changing the speed of the frame.
12. Increasing or decreasing the weight of the spindle.
13. Increasing or decreasing the weight of the bobbin.
14. Wet or dry process.
15. In fact twist can be put into the yarn without having a twist gear on at all. A super wanted some very slack twisted yarn. The boss spinner could not find a twist gear large enough, so he did not change from one twist gear, so called to another twist gear. He merely moved the cylinder gear outward with the jack gear and geared or meshed the jack directly into the large intermediate gear and get the right twist without changing the twist gear.

Larger rings, heavier travelers, and anything which strains the yarns more or less varies the twist like raising or lowering the thread boards.

Long staple cotton takes less twist than short. Therefore changing from long to short staple to make the same number of yarn changes the twist without changing the twist gear.

One mill changed the size of their bands, and for a long time they wondered what the matter was with their poor running work. They had increased the size of the bands from 1/8 diameter to 3-16 diameter. Consequently they had also decreased the twist. Another mill wonders what made their yarns so wiry or harder twisted than should be.

They had gone by the frame constant and "had the right gear on." These were very old spinning frames and the spindle whorls had been worn down 1/4 inch diameter to 1/2 inch diameter. Therefore the yarns were receiving around 20 per cent more twist than required.

Bands also slip more on high speed than on slow speed, etc., etc. "Old Overseer."

Ferguson Gear Company.

The Ferguson Gear Company, of Gastonia, N. C., which began business last year, has already succeeded in building up a large business with Southern cotton mills. At present the company is giving very satisfactory service to a list of about fifty mills and is rapidly taking on new business.

The company was organized about one year ago with an authorized capital of \$100,000. Richard Ferguson, president of the company, is nationally known as a manufacturer of gears and as an engineer. He was for several years production engineer for the Buick Motor Car Company. During the twelve years prior to the organization of the Ferguson Gear Company, he was general manager of the largest exclusive gear manufacturing company in the United States.

The plant of the Ferguson Gear Company is equipped with the latest automatic gear manufacturing machinery and is capable of turning out gears of all types and from any material. At present the company is specializing on heat treated motor drive pinions, draft gears and the reclaiming of worn bobbin gears by replacing the worn teeth with cut steel gears at a low cost. This process results in a very material saving to mill owners. The work in heat treated processes is handled by the latest type machinery which was recently installed and which enables the plant to deliver heat treated steel gears by the latest methods.

Terrell Machine Co. To Double Capacity.

The Terrell Machine Company is planning practically to double the present plant at Church and Fifteenth streets, Charlotte, the designing and supervision to be done by Lockwood, Greene & Co. The work will cost about \$10,000.

To the present building, 40 by 80 feet, will be added a brick structure at the rear 36 by 80 feet, mill construction to be used. At some future time the present frame building will be removed and a brick structure substituted. The present office building, located a few feet distance from the machine shop, will be enlarged.

The firm was incorporated in 1917 with E. A. Terrell as president and treasurer and Mrs. Terrell, vice-president and secretary.

The Terrell Machine Company builds cotton mill machinery, employing 12 men in the shop, three persons in the office and one salesman. It has agents in New England and England and has supplied equipment to firms in several European countries and Japan.

\$100,000 INVOLVED IN SUBURBAN LAND SALE

Seventy-five Acres of J. Van Lindley Estate Purchased by First Realty and Loan Company

Over \$100,000 was involved in the sale yesterday of 75 acres of the J. Van Lindley estate, located on the Winston-Salem road just north of the Masonic home, to the First Realty and Loan Company.

This tract of land has a frontage of about 1,700 feet on the Greensboro-Winston-Salem highway. The First Realty and Loan Company is planning to develop it into residential property. The sale was negotiated by T. V. Carter.

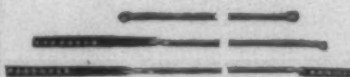
The land described above is planted in choice varieties of flowering shrubs, trees, etc., and a clearance price will be made on them to Textile plants or others interested, that can use a quantity. Write for full particulars.

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.
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MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN

Through The

Bulletin Want Department

Read in More than 95% of the Southern Textile Mills

Rate: \$1.50 per inch per insertion

Carding and Spinning

(Continued from Page 32)

Production of Cone Winders, 10 Hours

No. of Yarn	28 Gear	26 Gear	24 Gear	No. of Yarn	28 Gear	26 Gear	24 Gear
4	19.04	21.60	23.32	24	4.04	4.52	5.08
6	15.49	17.16	18.86	26	3.86	4.22	4.74
8	11.94	12.72	14.30	28	3.50	3.92	4.40
10	9.50	10.18	11.40	30	3.24	3.62	4.07
12	7.56	8.48	9.54	32	3.05	3.41	3.88
14	6.51	7.27	8.18	34	2.86	3.20	3.60
16	5.69	6.36	7.15	36	2.71	3.04	3.41
18	5.27	5.89	6.63	38	2.57	2.88	3.23
20	4.86	5.43	7.11	40	2.43	2.72	3.05
22	4.41	4.93	5.55	50	1.90	2.03	2.25

TROUBLES IN RUNNING CONE WINDERS

Kinks.—Perhaps no trouble connected with the manufacture of hosiery yarn is so common as this. On many knitting machines a kink will break the needles and sometimes an entire set. Where mule spun yarn is used, it should be steamed about half an hour before using. Where the yarn is spun on bobbins, it is not practicable to steam it, even though enamel bobbins are used. It is true it is frequently done, but the expense of a great many ruined bobbins. Simply sprinkling cold water on the yarn is not sufficient. It should be sprinkled and allowed to remain in a damp room at least twenty-four hours and longer if possible. A heavy damp cloth laid over the box will greatly help matters. This of course applies to fine yarn. Coarse yarn does not have so much twist and many usually can be coned without dampening. As in spooling, the operative must take up the slack after tying a knot, or kinks are almost sure to be formed.

Twist.—The subject of kinks naturally brings up that of twist. Except for special purposes, coned yarn is desired as soft as can readily be handled. In order to have it soft, if spun on the spinning frame, it is necessary to reduce the speed very materially. It is impossible to keep up the ends if the spindles are running as fast as for warp yarn. The overseer must remember also that when the yarn is pulled off the end of the bobbin, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns per inch are put in in addition to what is made in spinning. Occasionally overseers put in the reverse twist, claiming that pulling over the end will then take out that instead of putting it in. This is a mistaken idea. It is true that the yarn is twisted the opposite way, but it is also wound the opposite way, and the effect is the same.

Yarn Slipping.—This is a trouble often remedied by wetting the shell. This is an exceedingly bad practice, as the water softens the starch in the paper and causes the yarn to stick to it. The trouble is generally caused either by the shell not fitting the arbor properly, the drum not being oiled, or the cone not being parallel with the drum. (The nose of the cone should be slightly lower than the butt.) It is also caused by slack bands and insufficient friction on the yoke. On the Foster machine it is frequently caused by the leather on the friction roll being worn.

Overshots or Flotes.—There are a great many causes for these, probably the most common being that the operative fails to take up the slack after tying a knot. Other causes are the yoke having too much side play, the arbor too short, the guide loose or broken, the dogs working loose or failing to strike the cushion exactly together, the guide rods being loose, or the rubber cushion being worn or improperly set.

On the Foster machine they are caused by the drum or drum shaft being loose, the dog hole in the guide being worn, the guide springs being broken, closed too much or choked with waste, or the grooves on drum being worn. On the old-style guide with V-shaped openings, the nose being too high will also cause them.

Cones Not Stopping.—It is very essential that the cones stop when the cop or bobbin are empty. Sometimes they fail to stop on account of the drop wires being too tight, or the first bend being so far out that the wires rests on a balance. If the drop wire is open too much it may stick to the flannel rail. The trouble may also be caused by the knock-off ratchet wheel being loose or improperly set, the lever not being set far enough in to allow the frog to reach the notch on lever, the frog slipping to one side, the friction roll being set too close to the drums, the drop wires bent sidewise, or the pin which holds the frog in position.

Knots.—Bad knots are one of the worst defects in hosiery yarn. In many mills it is the custom for the man in charge to re-wind a cone each day from every machine, carefully looking for long knots and other defects. As most of the work is not exposed, there seems no other way of being sure it is well done. Some mills require the cone winders to tie weaver's knots, and some have tried the mechanical knotter, but with indifferent success. If a knot has long ends it is liable to break the knitting needles, or if it does not, will break the yarn. One great trouble is that many operatives do not break off the end of the yarn before tying the knot. The end being free, a large part of the twist is out and the yarn consequently weak. When the knot reaches the knitting machine, the yarn breaks and the blame is laid on the knot, when in fact it is due to the method of tying it.

(Continued Next Week)

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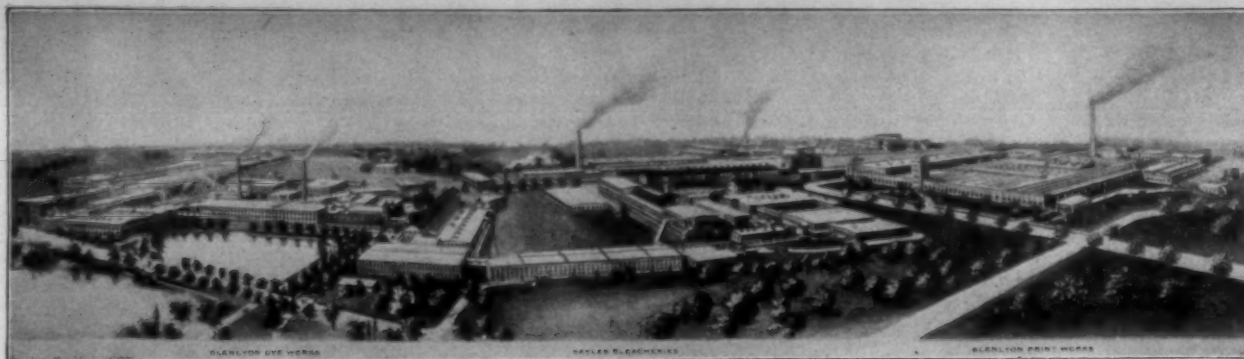
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Bleachers and Dyers of Cotton Yarn in Ball Warps and Skeins, Artificial and Natural Silk Yarns. Colors Fast to Bleaching a Specialty.

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Increasing World Demand For Textile Products

AN increasing world demand for all kinds of textile goods is clearly emphasized in the British Board of Trade returns for December, giving the United Kingdom's foreign trade figures for that month and the year 1924. Despite a general improvement over 1923, trade experts and economists, who make a close study of British foreign trade, are becoming increasingly alarmed at the colossal adverse trade balance shown against Great Britain.

Increased imports of raw materials for the textile industries during the past year have played a leading part in increasing the adverse trade balance to the sum of over £344,000,000. The largest increase in value of any imports is shown in the figures relating to the cotton trade. For the whole of 1924, the imports of raw cotton and cotton waste amounted to £121,535,000, which is equal to an advance of over £28,000,000, compared with 1923. The wool industry is second of all the British industries showing increased imports over the previous year, for the total imports during 1924 were valued at £75,100,000, an increase of over £24,000,000 compared with 1923.

The largest advance in the imports of manufactured textiles into England during last year is seen in the imports of woolen and worsted yarns and piece goods, which were valued at £14,869,321, an increase of £3,088,240 over 1923.

Domestic Consumption Increases.

An analysis of both the import and export figures relating to the textile trade reveals the fact that domestic consumption in England must have increased considerably during the past year as stocks have been continually replenished to meet the increasing demand. Neither in the case of the cotton or woolen industry do the export figures compare with the imports of raw materials for those two trades. In the woolen industry the imports of raw wool, as stated above, increased £28,000,000 and manufactured wools by just over £3,000,000, but the export of raw wool valued at £12,437,000 show an increase of only £2,687,000, and the exports of manufactured wools at £67,794,000, an increase of only just over £5,000,000.

In the case of the cotton industry, the difference between the increase in the imports compared with the increase in the value of exports during the past year is much less marked. The exports of cotton yarns and manufactures valued at £199,297,000, are equal to an advance of nearly £22,000,000 over the previous year's figures, and the increase in the value of raw cotton imports amounted to as much as £28,000,000.

Higher market prices for raw materials have had an important effect on the value of both the imports and the exports, particularly

where raw wool is concerned. While the imports of wool for the whole of the year are about one-third greater in value than those of the previous year, the actual quantity increased only about one-thirtieth. Those countries sending larger quantities of wool to England being Australia and South Africa but New Zealand's exports, amounting to 1,786,310 centals, are slightly lower than those of 1923.

A big increase in the imports of woolen piece goods into England during 1924 was due to a larger consumption of French piece goods. The imports of French merchandise amounting to 21,498,000 square yards compared with 16,488,000 square yards in the previous year. Larger quantities taken from Germany and other countries increased the total imports under this heading from 23,000,000 to nearly 30,000,000 yards in 1924. The value of the French exports of woolsens to England has increased by £1,000,000 from £3,521,378 to £4,542,787.

On the other hand the exports of British woolsens last year were higher than in the pre-war year of 1913. Statistics relating to that year are given in linear yards, whereas today they are all shown in square yards, but reckoning the exports of woolsens in 1913 as 141,000,000 square yards, last year's total of 164,752,000 square yards represents a substantial increase. Larger shipments of

goods to the Far East have counter-balanced the loss of trade with the Continent of Europe and satisfactory increases have been made in shipments to the British Colonies with the exception of Canada and the East Indies.

Lancashire is placed at the improvement in the statistics relating to the exports of yarns and manufactured goods. During December the exports under this heading amounted to £17,961,000, which is an increase of over £4,000,000 compared with December, 1923. The actual volume shipped was the largest of the year with the exception of May and July.

The United States figure more prominently than ever as a consumer of gray cotton piece goods for, during the past three years the exports to that country have increased as follows: 1922, 3,828,600 square yards; 1923, 11,145,500 square yards and 1924, 14,442,000 square yards. With the increased consumption by America of gray goods there has been a decrease in the consumption of colored cottons, as the exports of these materials have dropped from 1,135,400 to 310,000 square yards during the past two years. The shipments of the same materials to Greece have nearly doubled in the past year but there has been a dropping off of over 3,000,000 square yards in the exports to Australia.

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Domestic & Export Trade

Southern Mills Continue to Diversify

THE trend toward diversification in manufacture of cotton goods that marked the development of the textile industry in the South during 1923 continued in 1924. This is indicated by the number of mills starting operations during the past year and now under construction, that will devote themselves to the production of fancy dress goods and specialties. Mixed silk and fine yarn cotton fabrics, denims, cotton flannels, blankets, pile fabrics, shirtings, pajama checks, gingham and many other classes of cotton goods are now being made and finished in the South.

Another outstanding feature is the increase in the number of finishing plants, and of other allied industries. In addition are the plants which will be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of mill supplies. Many of the older mills have also made additions to their buildings and equipment and in other ways improved their property.

A fair indication of the extent of this development is shown in the following paragraphs listing mills that started manufacturing during the past year and those now under construction, the work of J. E. Sirrine & Co.:

Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., New No. 3 Mill, one story, reinforced concrete construction, saw-tooth roof weave shed. Started

operation of 1,000 looms and silk handling machinery for manufacture of silk filled cloth.

Mayflower Mill of Cramerton Mills, Inc., Cramerton, N. C. New one-story weave shed and three-story building for dye plant and preparatory processes. Initial installation 500 looms. Finished product is fancy dress goods. Processes in dye plant and warp dyeing, Franklin dyeing and warp bleaching.

Art Cloth Mills, Lowell, N. C. New weave shed and dye plant. Initial installation 600 looms. Building capacity 1,000 looms with complementary machinery and dye plant. Product, fancy mixed silk and cotton cloth.

Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C. Weave shed extension, added 600 looms, bringing total installation to 1,800 looms, will continue to manufacture fancy silk and cotton fabrics. Also new twister building, reinforced concrete, two stories and basement. Installed 10,360 twister spindles, winding, etc., added 250 houses to the village.

Southern Bleachery, Inc., Greenville, S. C. Plant at Taylors, S. C. Bleaching and finishing plant, warehouses, power house and village. Ultimate capacity of bleachery, 3,000,000 yards per week. Plant equipped for finishing fancy goods.

Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works, Lanett, Ala., enlarging buildings ap-

proximately 34,500 square feet. Rearranging machinery, adding new dyeing and drying machinery. Power plant improvements.

Glegg Dyeing Company, Graniteville, S. C. Piece goods dyeing and finishing plant.

Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham and Duke, N. C. New No. 5 Mill at Duke, 35,000 spindles, 1,150 looms, will manufacture indigo denims. Spinning building, two-story, reinforced concrete construction and one-story, daylight construction weave shed. Have built modern village.

Erwin Cotton Mills No. 2 at Duke was completely electrified.

Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C., will enlarge bleachery, increasing production of sheet factory.

Hampshire Spinning Company, Clover, S. C. New 20,000-spindle mill making fine combed yarns. Warehouses and village.

Dover Mills Company, Shelby, N. C. New 10,000-spindle weaving mill. Product, print cloths and shirting.

A. T. Baker Company, Roxboro, N. C., branch of a Philadelphia company. Weaving plant for the manufacture of pile fabrics.

Caldwell Cotton Mill, Lenoir, N. C., 6,000-spindle yarn mill for manufacture of carded ply yarns.

Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., Alexander City Plant, Mill addition, 27,000 spindles and necessary looms to balance plant operation, enlarg-

ing village and building warehouses.

Beaumont Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, S. C. New No. 4 Mill, adding 10,000 spindles and 450 looms, rearranging the machinery throughout and relighting present mills.

Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga. Extension to mill, adding approximately 11,000 spindles and other necessary machinery, including cloth room machinery.

Grendel Mills, Greenwood, S. C., new building, adding 11,000 spindles and preparatory machinery. New boiler plant for Mill No. 1.

Belle-Vue Manufacturing Company, Hillsboro, N. C. Enlarging mill, adding 5,000 spindles and 200 looms, building new slasher room and cloth finishing building.

Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C. New building, 8,000-spindle addition and rearranging machinery.

Harriet Cotton Mill, Henderson, N. C. New boiler plant. Extensions to Mill No. 3, adding new warping, winding, spooling and twisting.

Anniston Manufacturing Company, Anniston, Ala. Additions to present plant, rearranging and adding machinery.

Mollehon Manufacturing Company, Newberry, S. C. New cloth room and new storage building.

Victor-Monaghan Company, Victor Plant, Greer, S. C. Four-story ad-

(Continued on Page 54)

Worthy of the Name It Bears SLIP-NOT

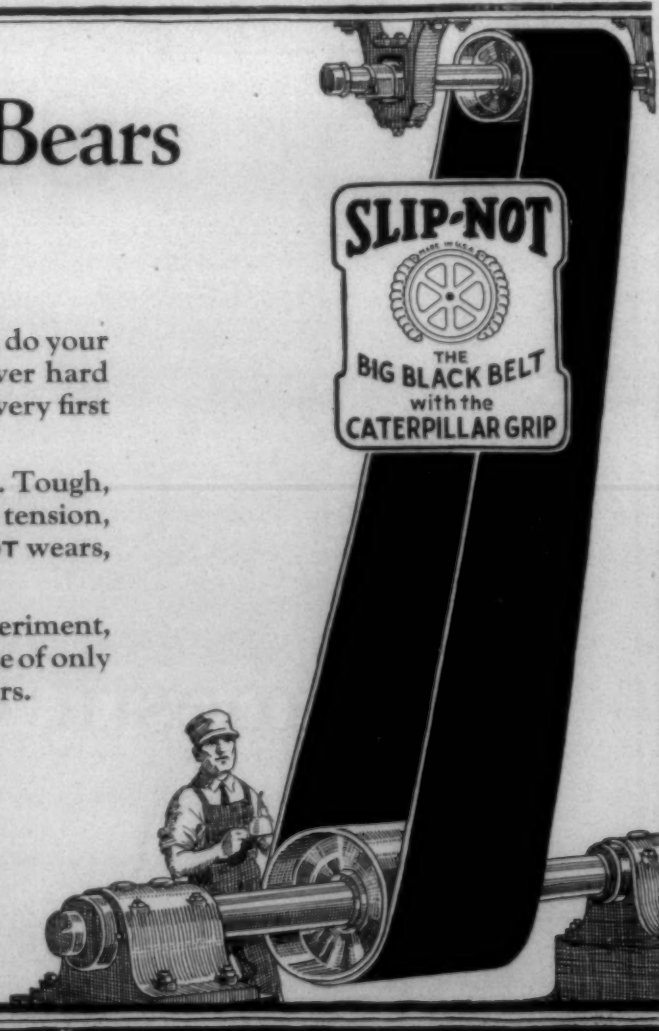
Have you seen SLIP-NOT Leather Belting in operation? It will do your heart good to note the ease with which it transmits power over hard drives. Its perfect surface gives 100% pulley contact from the very first day it is put into use.

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SLIP-NOT dealers are in a position to supply your belting requirements. We shall be glad to tell you who in your vicinity carries it.

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Bobbins and Spools

Filling Bobbins---for plain and automatic looms

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Speeder, Intermediate and Slubber Bobbins

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Warp and Twister Spools---plain or with metal shields

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CHICOPEE, MASS.

Southern Agent

A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.

Fewer Children Employed in North Carolina Mills

IN reporting to the General Assembly the activities of the North Carolina Child Welfare Commission, E. F. Carter, executive secretary, says that the machinery created by the act of the General Assembly, session of 1919, has been entirely satisfactory. This statement he supports by recounting many important achievements, by the commission during the five-year period just closed, and a prompt and satisfactory compliance with the Child Labor Law, including the amendment of the special session of 1924, on the part of the owners and managers of industries that in the past have been employing children in their manufacturing establishments. Only three and one-half per cent of the children arriving at the age of 14 and 15 years are employed. Boys 12 and 13 years of age using vacation employment permits have been removed according to the law. able results accomplished at an extremely low cost by the commission during the five-year period just closed.

As a part of this organization this commission has a statistical bureau whose personnel includes four inspectors, one of them an experienced engineer who attends to the sanitary problems and rest equipment for female employees as directed in the child labor law. As a result of the work of these men during the past five years much valuable data has been collected as

to the physical condition of industrial plants, the sanitation of toilets, the fatigue problems, and the certification of children. With this material, charts and graphs have been prepared illustrating the vocations and industries of the State; the number, sex and color of employees; and the ages, sex and color of children employed. Bulletins containing this information will be available for public distribution early in 1925. In addition, special studies have been made in regard to vocational training, physical condition of children refused employment, preparation of standards for the construction, equipment and maintenance of toilets, provisions for the seating of female employees, and studies looking to the safeguarding of children by prohibiting those with certain diseases from being employed. These studies will also be ready for publication during the coming year.

Violations and Prosecutions.

The detailed inspections have been accompanied by rigid requirements on the part of the commission in enforcing the child labor law and the recent amendment. A total of 85 violations were found of children under 14 years of age in the several occupations enumerated in the law, and of these 23 received court action during the past two years. The rest were adjusted by the prompt cooperation of the employer with the commission's regulations. Of the 396

violations of the toilet law, 19 received court action, the others were satisfactorily adjusted. The seat law was found violated only in 78 cases for all of which satisfactory adjustment has been reached.

The General Assembly, special session of 1924, amended the child labor law by prohibiting any child under 14 years of age from being employed or permitted to work, in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, or manufacturing establishment. Since that time, the commission has been employed in surveying the results of this amendment and their investigations show a complete compliance on the part of the manufacturers with this new law.

Fewer Children Employed.

One of the gratifying tendencies reported by the commission is the reduction of children in the larger industrial plants in North Carolina. It is the policy of some of our larger manufacturing establishments to employ no children under 16 years of age free to continue the acquiring of an education. This notable step, looking to the well-being of the child on the part of large industrial employers, is unfortunately offset by a noticeable increase in the number of children employed in the smaller business places.

This is clearly shown by the following facts given in Mr. Carter's report. For the year ending June

30, 1924, cotton mills showed a decrease of 1,514 children, or 25 per cent fewer employed than during the year ending June 30, 1923; hosiery mills had 443 fewer children employed during the year ending June 30, 1924, than for the previous year; department stores show a decrease of 200; offices a decrease of 95 children. Increases in the number of children employed are: workshops and laundries with 23 children employed; hotels and restaurants with an increase of 17; manufacturing places 145; other places as explained, an increase of 54; places of amusement 17, and miscellaneous places 25.

Considerable work has been done for the commission in collecting data that will form a basis for surveys in counties looking forward to vocational guidance, training, and extension work as a part of their program of education. The commission has already served the agencies of public instruction and higher education in the State by furnishing them with the number of children employed in any particular industry, giving them the age, sex, color and vocations and the number of children in each grade. This enables the local Board of Education to co-operate with the industries in solving their educational problems in the community as they may relate to the several vocations and industries into which the children are entering.

Let Us Fix Your Requirements

You are assured of complete satisfaction in all your dealings with us.

The quality of our products and the service we render are alone responsible for our growth. Emmons Quality Loom Harness and Reeds have retained every old customer and gained new customers year after year.

Write us for estimates on your needs

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., LAWRENCE, MASS.

Sole Agents for Wardell Pickers

The Largest Manufacturer of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Southern Representative: GEO. F. BAHAN

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The Foster Filling Wind Spooler Tension



In the spooling operation The Foster No. 32 Spooler Tension brings out the full economy of the Filling Wind System.

High Spooler Spindle Speed and high operative production, exact barreled full spools, wound to any density desired.

The necessary amount of tension to get the required density, when determined and set, is constant.

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Mass.

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Jobbers, Exporters

ALSO

Combed Peeler Yarns

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NEW YORK CITY

Southern Mills Continue To Diversify

(Continued from Page 50)

dition to mill, rearranging machinery.

Caraleigh Mills, Raleigh, N. C., cloth room extension, adding new looms.

Baldwin Cotton Mill, Chester, S. C. New opening room and new opening equipment.

Hartsville Cotton Mill, Hartsville, S. C. Machinery rearrangement, adding new carding, roving and spinning.

Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C. New cloth storage warehouse.

Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., branch of Philadelphia plant. New plant in Greenville for manufacture of loom equipment.

South Carolina Gas and Electric Company, Spartanburg, S. C., installed new 2,500 K. W. generating unit in hydro-electric plant at Gaston Shoals, S. C.

Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., extended weave shed, adding 700 looms, making total installation 2,000. Product is fancy dress goods and handkerchiefs. Built modern cafeteria with seating capacity 200 people. Extended village.

Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C. New 10,000-spindle print cloth mill.

Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C. New weave room building.

Audrey Spinning Mills, Weldon, N. C. Complete electrification.

Lanett Cotton Mills, Lanett, Ala. New cloth room building.

Mount-Vernon Woodberry Mills, Tallassee, Ala. 30,000-spindle weaving mill, and extension to the Tallassee plant. Product light duck and heavy sheetings. Machinery all motor driven.

Houston Textile Mill, Houston, Tex. 5,000-spindle blanket mill.

Mineola Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, N. C. New weave shed and complete electrification of present mill. Product, cotton flannels.

Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, N. C. New steam electric power plant at Proximity Mill. Power used to operate motors in the mill and exhaust steam for manufacturing processes.

Riverside Manufacturing Company and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C. Rehabilitating plants after damage done by cyclone.

Georgia-Kincaid Mills and Lowell Bleachery, South Griffin, Ga. Transmission lines.

Ora Mills, Shelby, 5,000 spindles. Product, print cloths.

Highland Mills, Griffin, Ga. 12,000 spindles, fancy goods.

Sayles Finishing Plant, Biltmore, N. C. Bleaching and finishing.

Alice Mills, Easley, S. C. 5,000-spindle addition. Print cloths.

North Carolina Finishing Company, Yadkin, N. C. Building additions, new warehouse, machinery changes, water rectification plant, filter and pipe lines. 1,500,000-gallon reservoir.

Nuckasee Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C. Addition to mill building. Manufacturers of underwear.

Lonsdale Company, Seneca, S. C. 80 new houses for their village.

R. F. Lenhardt, Easley, S. C. New hydro-electric plant.

"The Franklin Process."

A new book, "The Franklin Process," has just been issued by the Franklin Process Company, Providence, R. I. The book describes in detail the Franklin process of yarn dyeing. The text matter clearly describes the Franklin system in a most interesting and practical way.

In many ways, this book is a distinct departure from the prevailing selling methods in the yarn dyeing industry. The printing, layout and press work combine to make a work of unusual distinction. The book is profusely illustrated, many of the illustrations being in colors and this color work is of a standard of quality and beauty that is rarely seen in a book of this kind. The preparation of this book, its contents and presentation of the subject matter reflects great credit upon the entire Franklin Process organization.

We are informed that the edition of this book is limited and that it is intended for mill executives only, who can secure a copy by addressing Franklin Process Company, at Providence.

Missouri Will Not Ratify.

It is probable the Legislature of Missouri will be called upon to ratify this amendment but it should not and probably will not ratify it. —Houstonia (Mo.) Leader.

Toxaway Mills. Anderson, S. C.

Jesse T. Crawford	Supt.
J. P. Pulliam	Carder
J. R. Byars	Spinner
P. F. Parkman	Weaver
W. F. Pickens	Cloth Room
W. H. Bailey	Outside Foreman
S. M. Heggood	Master Mechanic

Imperial Cotton Mills. Eatonton, Ga.

S. I. Batchelor	Supt.
Emory Sanders	Day Carder
E. A. Maddox	Night Carder
R. N. Edwards	Day Spinner
D. P. Damron	Night Spinner
J. P. Faulkner	Day Weaver
M. F. Smith	Night Weaver
W. I. Bailey	Cloth Room
J. H. Duncan	Day M. M.
W. O. Sanders	Night M. M.

NOTICE

To Superintendents and Managers of Textile Mills

We are in position to set spindles, overhaul or move textile machinery on short notice. Satisfaction and workmanship guaranteed. Write or call "Overhauler," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Bookkeeper for 1,500 spindle cotton mill on sheetings and twines. One competent to open and keep a set of books and with a knowledge of cotton mill costs. State experience and give references and salary expected. Position in Middle West. Address C. L. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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THE finest tempered and most durable travelers that skilled workmanship and latest improved machinery can make are our product. Uniform temper insures even running spinning, while poor tempering means broken travelers and cut yarn. Our shipments vary not the slightest either in weight or quality from our samples. They are also correct as to **weight** and **circles**. Quality guaranteed.

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WM. P. VAUGHAN Box 792 Greenville, S. C.



Yarn Spinners' Association Reorganized On Effective Basis

(Continued from Page 26)

fully accomplish this undertaking will necessitate co-operation between the consumer of yarn as well as the spinner, and the Department of Simplified Practice. It is expected, however, since such success has been attained in the standardization of cotton duck numbers and widths that before long the spinner will have an equally satisfactory solution of his difficulties.

It has been the endeavor of the association to weld the spinners into a constructively functioning organization. To make it of greatest benefit to the members, it is necessary that it function intelligently and distribute beneficial information concerning trade conditions, legislation or other matters of importance or moment to the industry; to formulate systems of reports to supply adequate and comprehensive knowledge of conditions that operations of mills may be intelligently directed; by influence and advice to correct trade abuses, and to nullify adverse propaganda of speculative interests, and to establish recognized standards of plies, numbers and put ups. To a material extent these purposes have been successfully carried out as exemplified by the materially improved conditions existing in the industry today.

A Timely Warning

There is a lot of wisdom in the warning against over-planting of cotton issued by Dr. Bradford Knapp, of the Oklahoma A. & M. College. There will be even more wisdom among the people of Oklahoma if they follow the advice of the Stillwater educator. A vastly enlarged acreage of cotton for 1925 might prove to be one of the greatest calamities that has visited the Oklahoma farmers in recent years.

Just now there is abundant justification for the warning Dr. Knapp has issued. A bumper crop in Oklahoma and a satisfactory price have combined to make a still larger cotton acreage extremely attractive. There is danger of forgetting that the fancy price was due to a small carry-over from 1923, and a crop shortage in most of the cotton States. Oklahoma happened to be an exception to the general rule of short production, and profiting by failure to produce in other States the State cashed in on one of the largest crops in our history.

If there is another general failure in 1925 and Oklahoma is exempt from that failure a larger acreage will be profitable, otherwise it will be disastrous. In any event, Oklahoma will need a large crop of forage and grain, and the farmer who produces a sufficiency of forage and a fair amount of grain, will be on the safe side regardless of the event in the cotton world. But the farmer should never forget the autumn of 1920 when a bumper crop was sold

at a loss and the early autumn of 1914 when another bumper crop could not be sold at any price whatever.—Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla.

13,308,037 Bales of Cotton Ginned.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Cotton ginned prior to January 16 totalled 13,308,037 bales, including 307,352 round bales, counted as half bales, and exclusive of linters, with 9,944,032 including 235,601 round bales, to that date a year ago and 9,468,261, including 168,428 round bales to that date two years ago, the Census Bureau today announced.

Ginnings by States were:

Alabama, 979,147; Arizona, 97,740; Arkansas, 1,062,245; California, 70,554; Florida, 19,719; Georgia, 1,022,597; Louisiana, 485,752; Mississippi, 1,111,764; Missouri, 169,390; New Mexico, 52,937; North Carolina, 821,937; Oklahoma, 1,444,930; South Carolina, 821,749; Tennessee, 341,675; Texas, 4,760,575; Virginia, 34,918; all other States, 10,399.

The revised total of cotton ginned prior to December 13 was announced as 12,795,379 bales from 15,363 ginneries.

Constitutional Amendments Hard to Unscramble.

Remember, constitutional amendments, like eggs, are hard to unscramble. Vote away your liberties and they're gone forever and a day. Stop it! Tell Congress to keep its nose out of your family affairs!—Lowell (Mich.) Ledger.

Lowe Mill, Huntsville, Ala.

M. P. Stacks	Supt.
W. H. Bwoen	Carder
G. W. Miller	Spinner
P. B. Mullins	Weaver
A. R. Hawkins	Cloth Room
Gus King	Dyer
H. W. Winnett	Master Mechanic

Diamond Cotton Mills Co., Inc. Salisbury, N. C.

G. L. Meacham	Supt.
J. S. James	Day Carder and Spinner
W. F. Sawyer	Night Carder and Spinner
R. L. Shaw	Master Mechanic

Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.

O. J. Barnes	Supt.
T. H. Hambrick	Carder
L. R. Jamerson	Spinner
B. R. Westmoreland	Weaver
J. V. Westmoreland	Cloth Room
W. L. Brown	Electrician
H. E. Golden	Master Mechanic

White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

T. E. Gardner	Supt.
R. H. Armfield	Carder
R. C. Moreland	Spinner
H. Pennington	Weaver
C. D. Thigpen	Cloth Room
J. E. Armfield	Dyer
J. M. Campbell	Master Mechanic

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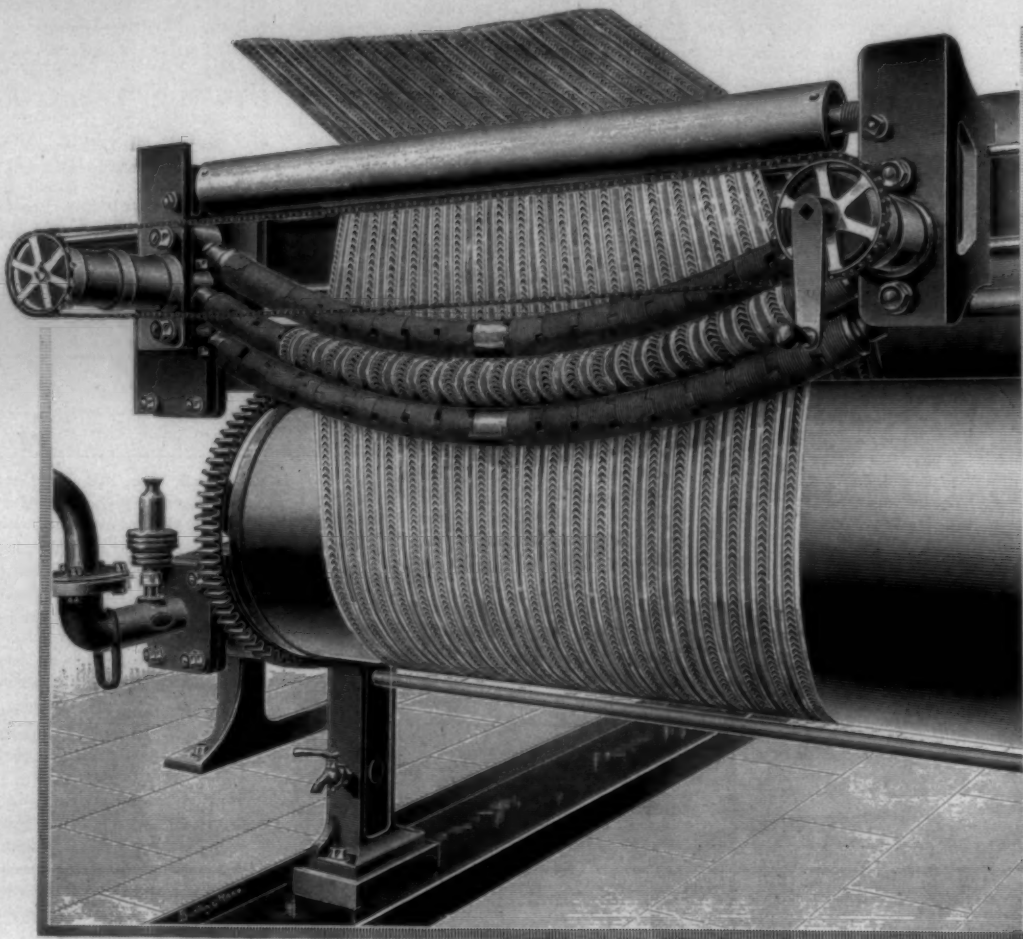
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Promptly Returned

Tempered Steel Twin and Domestic Iron Wire Heddles
The Best Materials Obtainable Make Up Our Products

Give us a trial on Cylinder and Doffer Fillets. This
will satisfy you as to the merits of our Card Clothing.

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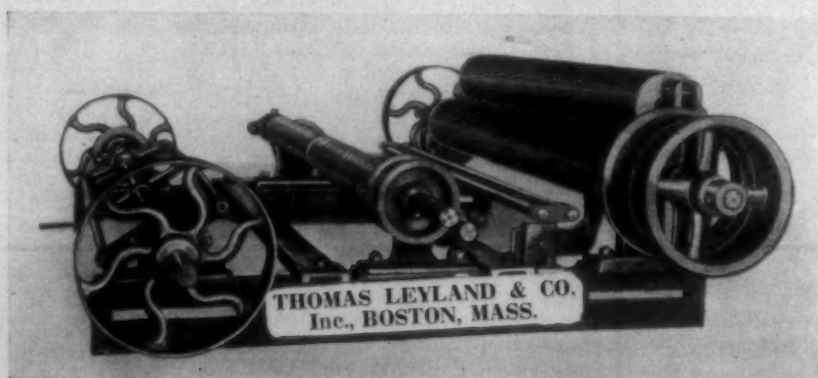
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Expander Attached to Dry Cans Showing Regulating Motion
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Constructed on most approved lines, fitted with universal bearings throughout, also NEW IDEA patented scroll rolls. All revolving parts carefully balanced, which admits high speed and steady running

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Picturesque Settings for Southern Homes

A broad lawn, stately shade trees, flowering shrubs, and a few evergreens will make a picturesque setting for any home. Trees are essential—even on the 50-foot lot. Place them where there is room to develop, and with the help of a foundation group, they will frame the home, making a beautiful picture.

A Living Fence an Added Attraction

Why should a fence mark the boundary, when flowering shrubs will better serve the purpose? Shrubs (of one kind or in variety) will provide an abundant supply of bloom all the season, and will be a constant source of interest.

Shrubs, particularly if they bear fruit (berries), will attract the birds, and if food is plenty, many will nest in the shrubbery. It's wonderful how much pleasure you may obtain from a small investment in tree and shrubs for home decoration. A few dollars so invested enhance the value of the home far beyond the cost of making the improvement. We have had some very remarkable evidences of this when homes we planted were sold at a considerable increase over the original price.

Complete Planting Service

Just because your home grounds have not been improved is no reason why you should not start now. Send for our representative—he may be in your vicinity now. You and he can make the plans; after coming to a definite understanding, we will (just as soon as the season permits) send our planting gang to set the plants under the direction of the representative who made the plans. The work will be guaranteed for one year; any plants dying within that time will be replaced free at the nursery. Write us for an appointment, to arrange for framing your home in a bower of shrubs; now is the time to do it.

The Howard-Hickory Co.

Nurserymen—Landscape Gardeners

Hickory, N. C.

Practical Dyeing of Celanese Silk

Abstract of Paper Read at Nottingham College by G. Holland Ellis.

ATTEMPTED methods of dyeing Celanese failed on various counts in the early history of the fibre.

The basic colors largely on account of looseness to washing and alkalies, and mostly also to light and the acid colors on account of frequent looseness to acids and alkalies and immiscibility, with basic colors for compound shades. The saponification method was lacking on the count of extreme difficulty of control, great rapidity and consequent unevenness, and the ingrain method with simple organic bases on account of difficulty of matching and great limitation.

S. R. A. Colors.

The necessity for a special range of dyestuffs was thus indicated, the first part of the problem being to devise a method of solubilizing or dispersing insoluble coloring matters. The second part was the synthesis of many hundreds of coloring matters, and a severe selection to give the present marketed range of S. R. A. colors. The specially published leaflets which give information about these colors and their fastness in practical application were alluded to. The particular physical properties of Celanese to be taken note of in processing were:

1. The slow wetting out of the filament, the time factor being largely influenced by temperature and surface tension of the solution.
2. Diminution in lustre of boiling water or wet steam.
3. Behavior under pressure in the presence of moisture and heat, the Celanese tending to become glazed and brittle under extreme treatments.

4. The low retention powers for water giving ease in hydro-extracting and drying.

The chemical properties of Celanese are slightly acidity compared with cellulose. To avoid decomposition treatments with strong alkalies are precluded. All the S. R. A. colors were miscible together for compound shades.

As regards different classes of goods, circular knitted fabrics require thorough scouring with soap solution containing ammonia or soda ash to remove added oil. Unequal scouring leads to uneven dyeing. The winch machine should be used. Owing to the fact that Celanese fabrics do not sink much below the surface of baths, there is no advantage in deep vessels. The best method of dyeing and most economical, is to enter the goods and dye throughout at temperatures of 70-80 deg. C., the colors being added in portions.

Difficulties.

Certain difficulties of unevenness can be avoided by carefully controlled cloth speeds and lengths of chain. After dyeing an aqueous oil emulsion bath is necessary to insure proper working in stitching or making up. Following upon this drying on account of its ease can be done in ordinary rooms or on one or other of the various continuous or intermittent forced draft machines. For processing throughout copper

vessels are recommended except for whites, where the use of wood is preferential in presence of hypochlorites. Soft water is undoubtedly best, but hard water can be softened by an addition of soda ash before the color is added. Finishing demands care and the lowest possible temperature and pressure. Both the flat press and the continuous machine are widely used with successful results.

Flat or weave knitted goods are similar in general principles. They are often very much dirtier and require partial or local dry cleaning and sometimes double scouring. It is an advantage to dress on the frame before sewing to take the curl out of the edges. Dyeing is done similarly to the circular fabrics, but the flat knitted goods require more opening out by hand and volume conditions are usually higher therefore. In finishing the old method of stretching on long frames is still the only one usually practiced. Difficulties of controlling both dimensions at the same time render the use of continuous tentering machines so far very limited.

Hosiery Dyeing.

Much work has been done in bulk on hosiery dyeing. Some of the hosiery is 100 per cent Celanese, but more consists of Celanese panel with cotton tops and feet, or sometimes the plaited varieties. Good scouring is essential, and in order to ensure good penetration of seams, wetting out prior to dyeing is practically essential. This is done by scouring and then leaving the goods to lie in the scour liquor until next day. Small lots should be dyed by hand; for larger lots either the revolving drum machine or the paddle machine is used. Copper or monel metal is advisable. A standard mixture of four Celanese S. R. A. colors gives practically the whole of the hosiery shades, and very good fastness properties to repeated washings have been obtained. Direct cotton colors are applicable in the same bath, and salt is added chiefly for the fuller shades.

The method of dyeing hose after scouring and steeping is to enter at 75-80 deg. C. and dye throughout at this temperature, adding colors and salt in portions. For finishing both flat press and heated forms find wide application. As with other knitted goods, temperature and pressure should be at a minimum. Celanese with wool is dyed in two baths, first the Celanese with S. R. A. colors, and the wool afterwards with acid colors in a formic acid bath. Where real silk is present, it can be dyed satisfactorily with direct cotton colors from the same bath.

Generally the pretreatments required for yarns are less drastic, as there was little added oil or dirt. A light scour suffices. There is still much adherence to hand dyeing, as for fine yarns double sticks are advocated. The other chief method is by means of a machine with revolving porcelain rollers. The dyeing of yarns on bobbins, pins, cheeses and beams has not been much practiced

so far. Former methods of dyeing hanks by starting at cool temperatures and gradually raising, have been superseded by the higher temperature dyeing throughout as with other goods, the S. R. A. colors being found very amenable if properly chosen. After dyeing, olive oil emulsion is given to facilitate winding and working. Hydro-extraction is done in bundles of hanks, and drying either by hanging on fixed poles in drying rooms or in the continuous chain machines or in semi-continuous forced draft chamber machines.

Nearest to Silk.

One hundred per cent Celanese woven goods are the closest approach to real silk yet achieved. They are now being produced in large quantity in England, comprising most of the very varied types—japs, taffetas, satins, crepes, twills and so on. The most important point throughout is to keep goods carefully in open width right from examination to making up. For materials with size difficulty of removal, the best method of pretreatment is to pad in hot aqueous soluble oil, and leave rolled up over night and then scour as usual next day. For all processing, the jig is strongly indicated as it gives very level results and preserves perfect condition without creases. Running the jig with auxiliary rollers throughout the dyeing reduces the tension practically to nil, thus avoiding all distortion and stretching. Other machines hold the selvages by hooks on revolving or oscillating frames. The third interesting type dye the fabric in a folded state supporting the fabric by one selvedge only on special frames. Of these various methods, the jig is undoubtedly the best. The ordinary reel or winch is not practicable except where a high proportion of another fibre such as cotton or wool are present. The S. R. A. colors give excellent results on the jig, largely owing to good affinity. Levelling is largely mechanical.

The finishing of these fabrics is a vast art. With all through Celanese goods, however, the main portion of it consists in simple tentering supplemented by light calendering, rotary pressing, or breaking where necessary.

Flays Census Bureau For Errors

New Orleans, Jan. 21.—Frank B. Hayne, president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, today telegraphed Senators Ransdell, of Louisiana, and Smith, of South Carolina, charging that the United States Census, through an "erroneous and inaccurate" report of the world's consumption of cotton for the year ending July 31, 1924, had cost the South many millions of dollars.

Mr. Haynes said in his telegram that in its report on November 14, the Census Bureau placed the world's consumption at 19,400,000 bales and repeated these estimates in its December 13 statement. On January 16, he said, the bureau made a plus correction of 582,000 bales in the consumption estimates, increasing the total to 19,982,000

bales, without warning or explaining the discrepancy from its November and December estimates. If it had been known in November that the consumption was 582,000 bales more than that previously stated, the South probably would have received at least a cent a pound more for its cotton during the marketing season, Mr. Hayne said.

He requested the Senators to take up the matter with the proper authorities and protest against the issuance of what he declared were "injuriously erroneous statements."

Revised Figures Are Based on Later Data.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Receipt of later information on consumption of cotton in foreign countries was given by officials today as the cause of the revision of the Census Bureau's world consumption figures about which President Hayne, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, has complained in telegrams to Louisiana and South Carolina Senators. The figures relate to world consumption during the cotton year which ended July 31, 1924, which had been placed at 19,400,000 bales in the monthly reports prior to January 16. The estimate was placed at 19,958,000 bales in the January report, because of more accurate foreign data having been received after the December report.

Census Bureau officials pointed out that the world consumption estimate is compiled from information from various foreign sources by the Department of Commerce's bureau of foreign and domestic commerce and represents the nearest approach to complete figures that can be obtained. Statistics of consumption in foreign countries are more or less incomplete and often delayed long beyond the end of the cotton year, they stated. The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce's reports on foreign consumption are used by the Census Bureau in its monthly reports.

Workers Looking for British Cotton Mill Boom.

Manchester, Eng.—Something of a transformation is happening in Lancashire cotton trade, which has been under a cloud of depression since the great boom of a few years ago. Looms which stood idle for many months are being run again, and on looking round for operatives to work other looms, manufacturers find they have migrated to other industries. This necessitates the adoption of methods hitherto foreign to the trade, and unknown to the oldest weaver.

Children leaving school are induced immediately to enter the weaving sheds, and not only learn the business but are paid for it, while older weavers get extra pay to teach the youngsters the craft. As in almost every other big industry nowadays, employer's interest does not halt with teaching the trade to youngsters, they are encouraged to attend municipal colleges for technical training so that when the next big boom arrives, the trade will be in an efficient state to cope with it.

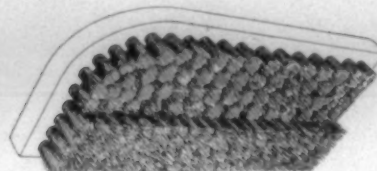
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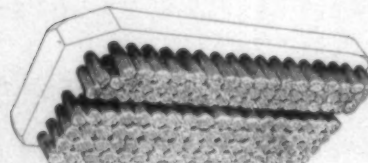
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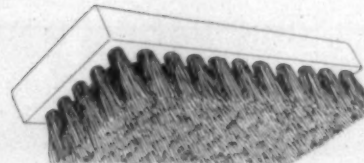
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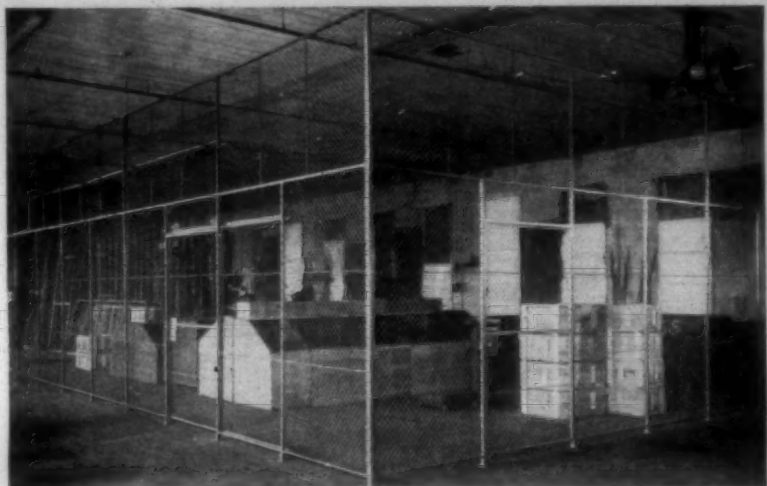
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Silk Effects on Cotton Fabrics

TO produce a silk effect on cotton, the following procedure may be carried out. After the fibres have been thoroughly boiled out, or after they have been dyed, they are treated for a sufficient length of time in a boiling solution of soap, which must not be too weak.

Next the excess of soap solution must be got rid of, either by extraction or otherwise, and the fibres are passed into a weak, cold, or slightly warm bath of an organic acid which does not attack cotton. After the last trace of free alkali has been removed, the yarn is thoroughly, though only slightly, acidified. Then it is centrifuged again, and finally dried thoroughly and quickly at a strong heat, until it is as dry as possible. This is the standard method of producing silk effects on cotton. There may be certain unimportant differences in details.

It is generally well known that the silk effect can be produced on mercerized cotton more easily and with a more lasting effect than on unmercerized cotton. It has also been noticed that the finer grades are more readily processed than the lower grades of cotton.

Unintentional Gloss.

There are, however, quite a number of cases in which silk effects are produced on fabrics unintentionally. Under certain conditions this may be decidedly disadvantageous. This happens quite frequently in bleaching. Furthermore, it occurs at times when cotton goods are boiled, acidified, and then dried. Similarly, it is found now and then on cotton goods which are colored green during the course of the aniline black dyeing process in the oxidation to emeraldine.

If these phenomena are examined in order to establish the causes, then, at least in accordance with the observations which the writer has made up to the present time, it has been found that the production of the silk effect always happens with cotton fabrics or yarns which, for one reason or another, particularly the use of oil in spinning processes, becomes well smeared with grease.

On the other hand, there are cases in which only a fairly good silk effect is produced on cotton goods in spite of the greatest care and most painstaking efforts to produce the effect. Thus, for example, it is not possible to produce the silk effect on a cotton cloth dyed diamond black (aniline black); similarly not on cotton, which, after dyeing is so treated with chromium compounds that these form in a certain degree a constituent of the color which cannot be washed out.

Even when, as has been mentioned, a good effect is produced on cotton goods in the green colored condition in dyeing by the oxidized black method, it is greatly improved after chroming, or can be perfected by further treatment in various ways.

On the other hand, if the chroming is supplanted by other operations, as, for example, treatment of the green-colored goods with soda or with a solution of potassium per-

manganate, then a rather poor aniline black results, but it is possible to produce the silk effect on cotton goods dyed in this manner by the use of the ordinary process.

If, now, the results that have been obtained by practical experience, and the observations that have been made and discussed above in respect to the production of the silk effect on cotton goods and the failures to obtain it, are carefully compared with each other, then the following conclusions may be reached: (1) The silk effect can be successfully and easily produced on cotton goods after they have been mercerized—that is, after the cellulose has been converted into the hydrated condition; (2) this effect is also obtained when the cotton cloth is treated intentionally or not, with soap, or, as in bleaching, the cotton is converted into the purest possible condition in which no oxidation at all has taken place.

On the other hand, if the cotton is chromed in such a manner that the cellulose of the cotton enters into an intimate combination with the chromium, then the silk effect cannot be produced.

In trying to explain the nature of the silk effect on cotton goods, all writers seem to agree that it is caused by the rubbing together of invisible, minute crystals of fatty acids, which in the treatment of the cotton with soap and weak acid and on subsequent thorough drying become fixed to the fibres, and enter into a more or less intimate combinations with them.

This theory does not afford any information regarding the reason why the silk effect is more pronounced the longer the cotton with the silk effect already produced in it is subjected to mechanical friction—that is, by pressing the goods in the hand.

The theory would afford much more readily an explanation why such mechanical friction would tend to reduce the degree of the effect, because this would undoubtedly serve to break up the supposed crystals of fatty acid, or, at any rate, cut off their edges and corners.

As it seemed that the fatty-acid crystal theory could hardly be correct, a research chemist, Teuffer, carried out an experiment to determine whether or not the supposition was true. To this end he tried to produce a few crystals of a fatty acid on the cotton goods of such size that they were at least visible under a powerful microscope. An entire series of tests was made, and the goods were treated in many different ways.

For example, they were subjected to treatment with highly-concentrated solution of soap at a boiling heat or at temperatures varying from that point to that of the atmosphere. The boilings lasted several days. The goods were kept in motion or else allowed to remain at rest. They were treated with acids of all kinds, concentrations, and for variable periods of time. Acids in the perfectly dry, dehydrated condition and wet with water were used. The treatment was carried

out rapidly at high and the maximum temperatures, and slowly at lower temperatures, and in the open air as well as when there was frost on the ground. All these tests yielded but one result. No visible crystals were produced in any of the experiments.

Convinced of the inaccuracy and untenableness of the fatty-acid crystal theory, which is also contrary to pure chemical and crystallographic principles, the experimenter thought it advisable to look for another explanation of the phenomenon of the silk effect on cotton goods. The observations that have been made on the production of the silk effect as well as certain experimental tests served as a basis for the development of the new explanation of the phenomenon. It was seen under what conditions the most pronounced and most lasting silk effect was produced. It must be observed beforehand that the most pronounced silk effect is rapidly destroyed by the cotton goods coming into contact with water, but that the original effect is restored very frequently when the goods are dried again. This fact is probably well known.

When the cotton goods are given a regular washing, then it is a very difficult matter for the effect to be restored after drying, but when the washed goods are given an after-treatment with acid, the silk effect is reproduced. All the tests made in the attempt to obtain a silk effect in cotton goods show that it is an essential condition that the utmost care be taken to cleanse and purify the cotton materials as thoroughly as possible, whether this cleansing process be mercerization, bleaching, or repeated scouring and washing with water.

Then the goods must be given an hour-long treatment with soap solutions of high concentration. These solutions must be used both in the cold and in the hot condition. There does not seem to be any great advantage gained by treating the goods in a boiling-hot soap solution. Any kind of neutral soap can be used. Whether it be a potash or soda soap does not matter.

After the soaping treatment, however, it is important that the goods are freed as far as possible from the adherent soap solution before they are introduced into the moderately warm acid bath. In fact, it is of great importance that all the soap be removed, and this is accomplished by treating the goods in water baths at a temperature varying from that of the atmosphere or lower to such as the hand can barely stand. Then the centrifugal cotton goods are placed in the acid bath, which is made to best advantage with formic acid or lactic acid. The duration of the acidification process need be short only.

Then the next step is to centrifuge the acidified goods and dry them thoroughly. A temperature of from 40 to 50 deg. Cen. is best for this purpose. In the acidification care must be taken that the concentration of the bath is not too low. But the acid bath can be used over again, after the necessary addition of a small amount of acid, if, as has been mentioned before, care is taken

to see that every particle of soap and of soda as well is washed out of the cotton goods prior to their entrance into the acid bath. It is also evident that the organic acids used in this process must be absolutely free from any inorganic acid, as if any were present the well-cleaned fibres would be quickly destroyed and the fabric rendered brittle.

Colored cotton goods, with the exceptions mentioned, can be given the silk finish, but it must be remembered that in certain cases there will be some changes effected in the color by the strong soaping and acidification. Cotton goods dyed with sulphur dyestuffs behave particularly well, and take a fine silk finish by this treatment. In this connection it must be stated that not only must the dyeing process be carried out with great care, but the dyed goods must also be very thoroughly washed. If this is not done, the organic acids cause sulphuric acid to be formed either very quickly or after many months' standing, from the sulphide of soda that is still in the fibres. The ultimate result is that the goods gradually fall away into a powder. This happens most particularly with mercerized goods, which apparently are very difficult to deprive of their last traces of the sulphide by the regular washing process.

The numerous experiments that were made by Teufer and the results that he obtained from them have led him to the conclusion that the process of producing a silk effect on cotton goods causes a chemical change to take place in the cotton cellulose, and it may be assumed, perhaps with a great deal of certainty, that the fatty acids of the soaps enter into a chemical combination with the cellulose so that it is possible to speak of a cellulose salt of fatty acids. This theory is explained and substantiated by the different phenomena:

(a) The silk effect is produced effectively when the cotton is freed from all foreign impurities; after repeated thorough digestion and washing, after mercerization, after dyeing with sulphur dyes.

(b) The silk effect cannot be produced on cotton cloths dyed with aniline black and other chromed colors, because in those cases the chromium enters into chemical combination with the cellulose to form cellulose chromate, which prevents the formation of cellulose salts of fatty acids.

(c) Excess soap solution, adhering to the cotton goods, does not give any more favorable results, but has the effect of rendering the cotton goods more capable of absorbing atmospheric moisture as time goes on, which has the consequence of destroying the silk effect. This, however, can be restored after the cotton goods are thoroughly dried.

(d) The silk effect is not diminished by continued mechanical friction, but is intensified, as probably the fibres are crumpled together more strongly and expose more edges and corners, which when they move one over the other results in the familiar rustling sound of silk. —Textile Recorder.

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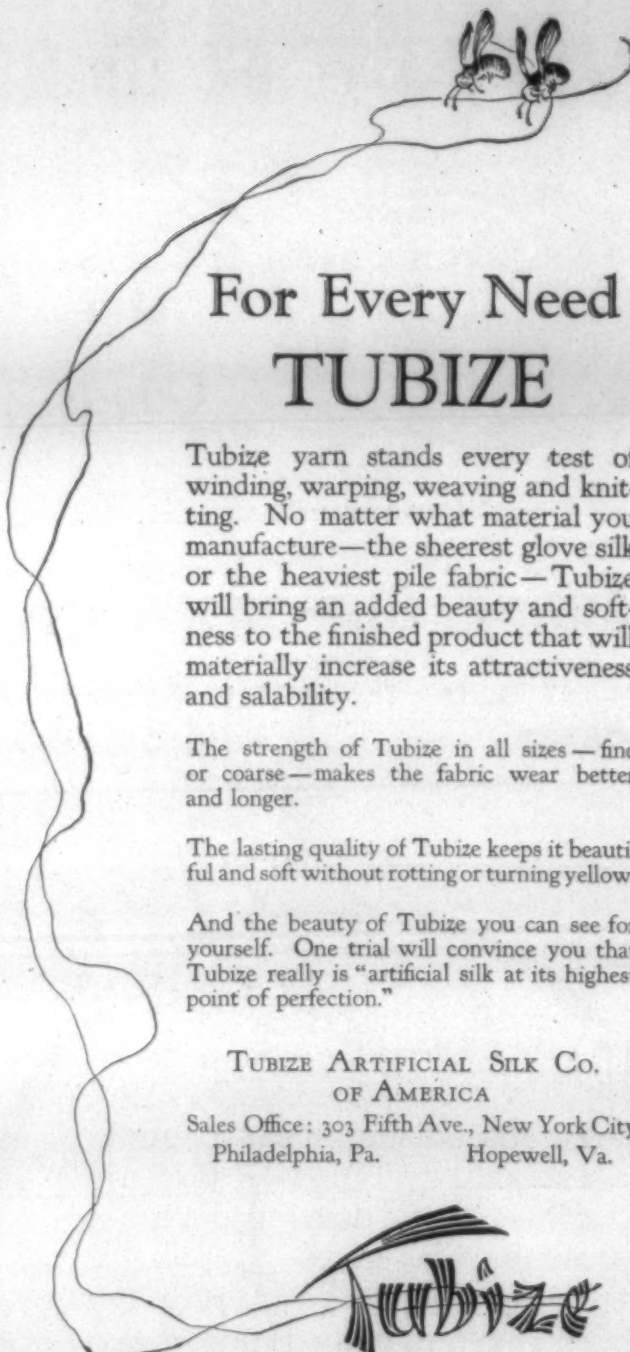
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Knitting Arts Exhibition

The convention of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, in connection with which will be held the Twenty-first Annual Knitting Arts Exhibition, is expected to surpass any previous meeting, according to advices reaching the office of Chester I. Campbell, general manager of the exhibition. For this reason elaborate plans are being made for the exhibition in expectation of the great crowd of buyers who are expected to attend the convention.

"The state of mind of the industry," says General Manager Campbell, "will dictate, to a great extent, the success of both the convention and the exhibition. By state of mind, I mean the attitude that will be taken towards business as a whole for the year 1925. From the lips of the leaders in business, industry and finance the country over comes the prognostication of prosperity for all. This means that the business will be there if the firms want it but it will not come to any manufacturers, jobber or retailer unless he makes some bid for it. In other words, indifference will react to kill even the brightest prospects. This means that, to realize on the volume of business ahead, members of the three branches of the trade must co-operate to get their share. The exhibition will be their big chance to co-operate to the fullest extent."

The exhibition this year will continue to carry out the aims that have characterized it since its beginning. New and greater business is the thought in mind of those who are behind it and all their plans are being shaped to this end. That past exhibitors are realizing the importance of the exhibition and its timelessness is evidenced by the fact that fully 80 per cent of those whose exhibits have appeared before will be present again this year. The utmost in co-operation will be given all the exhibitors by the exhibition.

A definite program of the convention has not been announced as yet by Secretary John Nash McCullaugh, of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. It is intimated that some of the features planned will be of strong interest to every person attending. The program of entertainment is hoped to be more elaborate than last year because this part of the week is important. It serves to raise both the convention and the exhibition from the cut of too dry business.

Although the exhibition is yet more than two months away, it is a safe prophecy that it will be one of the biggest business getters of the year in the knitting arts trade. Coming, as it does, on the crest of the wave of prosperity that is prophesied, it will be a timely opportunity for all those who exhibit to reach their market.

Some excellent spaces are still available for those who have not yet applied. Applications should be made at once to Chester I. Campbell, 329 Park Square Building, Boston, Mass.

Texas Textile Industry

Now Galveston has the cotton mill fever. Eastern capitalists have offered to place an 18,000 spindle mill in that city. Galveston business men will name a committee to visit New England before making a final report. It is said the New England textile industry suffered the worst slump in history last year while the Southern industry is steadily forging ahead.

It may interest the reader to be told the expansion of the cotton mill industry in Texas during the two-year period just closed placed this industry second in capital investment among the 18 industrial groups of the State. According to an authority about \$42,750,000 is invested in the industry at present.

There are 61 textile establishments in Texas, with a total number of spindles in excess of 231,000. Spindleage increase in the last two years has been about 33 per cent over that in existence through 1922. Burt C. Blanton, who is responsible for the figures, is said to be encouraged over the prospects for continued expansion in 1925 and he predicts that allied industries, such as bleaching and finishing plants, will follow rapidly in the wake of this development.

Regardless of this Texas produced 4,700,000 bales of cotton last year and the Texas mills consumed less than 3 per cent of the output.—Austin (Tex.) American.

Cotton Spindles Show More Activity During December.

Washington, Jan. 22.—According to preliminary figures made public today by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, 37,885,538 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on December 31, 1924, of which 32,661,949 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 31,789,876 for November.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 7,816,590,215. During December, the normal time of operation was 26 days, compared with 24½ days for November. Based on an activity of 8.78 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during December was 90.4 per cent capacity on a single shift basis. This percentage compares with 87.5 for November. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 206.

Of the total number of spindles in place, 17,359,420 were reported as in cotton growing States, 18,561,220 in New England States, and 1,964,898 in all other States. Spindles active during December were distributed as follows:

Cotton growing States, 16,785,629;
New England States, 14,278,058; all other States, 1,598,262.

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Wholesalers Expect Improvement

Developments within the industry in the past 60 or 90 days indicate that predictions of better business so often voiced during the past six months are about to be realized and that 1925 will be far more satisfactory for the dry goods trade than the year just closed, according to the Market Service Letter just issued by Secretary George Fernley, of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

"The past 12 months have been exceptionally difficult for the wholesale distributor," says the letter. "A year ago talk of excessive inventories, overproduction, the necessity for mill curtailment and general liquidation cast a pall of uncertainty over the trade. Price resistance and hand to mouth buying added to the problems of the industry and made profitable transactions difficult.

"These conditions have been corrected or improved. It is true that buying continues to a large degree restricted to current needs, but heavy stocks are generally liquidated and the dry goods trade is once again in a position to look toward the future with greater confidence and a reasonable amount of optimism.

"That stocks have in some instances been reduced below a healthy margin is indicated by reports that Christmas business, good as it was, would have been better had the retail merchants provided more ample and more attractive assortments of merchandise for consumer needs.

"Be that as it may, buying within the past two months indicates that sound basic conditions throughout the country and the pronounced improvement in the agricultural situation and in other factors which exercise a profound influence on business are making themselves felt.

Current Sales Improve.

"Current sales of wholesale distributors show an improvement over a year ago. In some instances the gain is slight but a gradual expansion in the volume business during the closing months of 1924 is quite generally reported. It is also widely expected that sales will continue to gain as business improvement extends and acquires momentum.

"Thus far, however, most retailers are holding their future commitments well in check and are still pursuing a hand to mouth policy, buying conservatively, and frequently as new goods are required.

"In some sections this unwillingness to anticipate more than a proportion of their needs is said to have been quite marked during November and December, but it is nevertheless believed certain that more liberal spring orders will be placed during the current month.

"Persistent adherence of retailers to this policy and uncertainty of prices have emphasized the importance of turnover in the wholesale trade during the past year. This gives rise to a strong desire for price stability during the next 12 months so merchandise can flow

steadily from the mills through the wholesalers' hands on to the retailer and consumer.

Fear Higher Prices.

"While the trade looks for a better year, its optimism is tempered by the fear that business improvement may be held in check by higher quotations. The opinion is generally expressed that higher prices will be vigorously resisted and greatly retard buying, and that speculative buying or any other development which would tend to cause rapid abnormal inflation even for a short time should be avoided during the period of improvement.

"The opinion that higher prices will check business is based on experiences of the past when they practically stopped all buying except for merchandise urgently required by the customer. This view is widely accepted throughout the wholesale trade and endorsed in the primary market where sellers look for a stiffening on some constructions but are fearful of the results.

"Thus far there are no signs of speculative buying on the horizon. In this connection, it is intimated that inventory losses sustained by the trade in recent years and a general awakening to the importance of rapid turnover as well as the influence of style will in all probability cause the more careful buyers to hesitate before taking a plunge of any character.

"A sudden price upswing and an equally sudden drop in demand might have a disastrous result for the speculator if the history of recent experiences are to be utilized as a barometer of the future."

Italian Hosiery Industry Growing.

The Italian market for knitted goods is active, and mills are working to capacity. The demand for knit underwear is particularly keen. The hosiery industry is in excellent condition, and new firms are being organized. This is one of the most important branches of the Italian knitted goods industry. More hands are employed by the hosiery mills than by the knitted fabric mills proper.

New Chemical Firm.

Burlington, N. C.—The Carolina Chemical Products Company is the name of a new corporation here with Junius H. Harden president, E. L. Henderson, J. J. Henderson and J. H. Harden, of Graham, and S. W. Stutts and J. E. Frederick, of Hillsboro, the board of directors. The corporation will manufacture a textile sizing compound, a newly patented process.

Cotton Mill in Guatemala.

The one mill in Guatemala manufacturing textiles from raw cotton has 5,000 spindles, 150 looms, and employs 500 people, according to report to the Department of Commerce from Vice Consul B. B. Bliss, Guatemala City. The quantity of raw cotton consumed by this mill has increased from 43,137 pounds in 1917 to and according to latest estimates, 3,031,200 pounds in 1924.

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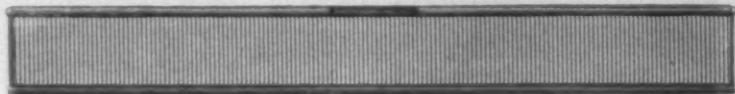
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International Raw Cotton Prices Downing During 1924

THE general trend of raw cotton prices in 1924 was downward, according to the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce. The monthly average of middling spot cotton at New York dropped from \$0.3419 during January to \$0.2385 for December, the latter being the lowest for any month since October, 1922. The highest quotation of the year (\$0.3570) was registered on January 8, and the low level of \$0.2215 on September 16. Cotton grey-cloth prices in representative producing centers did not move in sympathy with cost of raw cotton, according to the Textile Division's compilation of weekly averages. The single exception was New York, where the monthly average of eight grey cloths of standard construction declined from \$0.5684 per pound in January to \$0.4814 for December, and the lowest price of 1924 (\$0.4448) was recorded for the week ended September 20.

Current exchange rates, among other factors, influenced the course of grey cloth prices in other markets, where quotation fluctuated considerably but in general showed an advance for the year. The monthly average for British grey cloths in Manchester increased from \$0.4661 in January to \$0.4799 in December, while that for eight Japanese grey cloths in Osaka advanced from \$0.4619 to \$0.4741, and of Indian made cloths in Bombay rose from \$0.4147 to \$0.4647. Prices for Calcutta and Madras, India, and Shanghai, China, based on imported grey cloths, also registered substantial gains during the year.

At the beginning of 1924, the Textile Division's New York price on grey cloths was \$0.10 above the Manchester quotation for comparable British grey cloths, but American prices began a gradual though more or less steady downward course with the result that by September 20, a reduction of \$0.13 per pound had been effected. During this period, the difference between the highest and lowest British prices was only \$0.04. At various times during the year—April, 26, October 18, November 1 and 8, and December 13 and 20—the New York average was a trifle below that of Manchester, but the highest differential in favor of American cloths was \$0.01 for the week ended November 8. At the close of the year, the New York price stood at \$0.4862 and the Manchester quotation was \$0.4834.

The average price per pound of the three grey sheetings and five print cloths used in calculating the New York quotation declined from \$0.5311 in 1923 to \$0.4901 for 1924. The decreases varied considerably for the individual cloths, ranging from \$0.0136 to \$0.0672 per pound.

The annual average of the six grey shirtings and two printers on which Manchester prices are compiled increased from \$0.4476 for 1923 to \$0.4630 per pound in 1924, but the smallness of the advance largely reflects the low value of the British pound sterling during the first half of 1924. The actual quotation in

shillings and pence converted at par rose from \$0.4764 in 1923 to \$0.5111 for 1924. The effect of the appreciation of British exchange is especially marked in the comparison of the opening and closing quotation for 1924. For the week of January 3, the price of these cloths converted at par was \$0.5376 and the current exchange value was \$0.4744. For the week ended December 27, the price at par was \$0.5002 or \$0.0375 lower than at the beginning of the year, while the current exchange value was \$0.4834 or \$0.009 higher. The maximum price for the year (\$0.4827) was registered for the week of April 19, and the minimum (\$0.44) for the week ended September 27.

The 1924 average price (\$0.4437) for eight Japanese grey cloths was practically identical with that of 1923, and was about \$0.02 below that of Manchester and \$0.04 below New York. Japan is becoming an increasingly powerful competitor of the United States in export markets for grey cloths, and for this reason the Textile Division has expanded this service to include prices in consuming markets. The price of a 36-inch, 3-yard, 44 Japanese grey sheeting made from 40s warp and 16s filling yarns is being reported for a number of important distributing centers, and these are published regularly in the bulletin "Comparisons of International Cotton Grey-Cloth Prices."

The prices used in this article for Shanghai, China, Calcutta, and Madras, India, are based on imported cloths. Shanghai prices are those actually received at the auctions, and the average for 1924 is probably not a true index since the auction were closed during September and October, and December quotations have not been received. The Madras average represents the weekly prices ruling in the Madras bazaars on imported cloths which are staple in that market and approach as nearly as possible in construction those used for other centers. Calcutta prices are computed on the daily average for the week based on local trading.

Hungarian Imports of Semi-Manufactured Textiles Increase

Cotton tissues head the list from the standpoint of value of Hungarian imports, according to Consul Reineck, Budapest. Cotton and wool now, however, represent only 17.56 per cent of the total value of merchandise imported during the first six months of 1924, while during the years 1920 to 1922 these goods represented from 25 to 32 per cent of the total imports. It is moreover maintained that in 1923 only one-third of the cotton tissues were semi-manufactures which were subjected to further manufacture in Hungary itself, and during the first half of 1924 more than 60 per cent were such semi-manufactures. Cotton goods imported from Austria during the first six months of 1924 were only 9,039 quintals (quintal equals 220.46 pounds), compared with 17,303 quintals during the same months of 1923. The importation of wool cloth is increasing slightly, particularly from Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Clark's Cotton Records

Statistics Week Ending Jan. 24, 1925.

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Visible supply American	4,671,000	3,000,000	3,197,000
In'o sight during week	248,000	168,000	157,000
Mill takings during week	293,000	211,000	223,000
Mill takings since Aug. 1st	7,745,000	6,799,000	7,541,000
Exports during week	306,000	147,000	114,000
Exports since Aug. 1st	5,069,000	3,653,000	3,035,000

Government Reports.

Acreage this season	40,403,000	38,709,000	34,016,000
Indicated crop July 25	12,144,000	11,412,000	11,065,000
Indicated crop middle of July	11,934,000		
Indicated crop end of July	12,351,000	11,516,000	11,449,000
Indicated crop middle of Aug.	12,956,000		
Indicated crop end of Aug.	12,787,000	10,788,000	10,575,000
Indicated crop middle of Sept.	12,596,000		
Indicated crop end of Sept.	12,499,000	11,015,000	10,135,000
Indicated crop middle of Oct.	12,675,000		
Indicated crop end of Oct.	12,816,000		
Indicated crop middle of Nov.	12,992,000		
Indicated crop end of Nov.	13,153,000		
Ginned to Oct. 1st	4,527,671		
Ginned to Oct. 18th	7,600,826	6,415,145	6,078,321
Ginned to Nov. 14th	11,163,400		
Ginned to Dec. 1st	12,225,000		
Ginned to Jan. 16, 1925	13,308,037		
Carryover beginning of cotton year	2,319,000	2,573,000	4,879,000

Cotton Exports.

Following is a comparison of the exports by months in running bales, including linters:

	1924.	1923.	1922.
August	277,641	244,415	272,808
September	737,010	689,435	378,390
October	947,556	781,722	798,664
November	1,306,000	770,002	858,337
December	1,076,000	845,581	607,853
January		546,253	473,436
February		482,146	359,657
March		332,168	318,210
April		320,774	259,984
May		326,357	160,368
June		230,979	214,851
July		211,633	171,469
		5,772,000	4,864,027

American Consumption of All Kinds of Cotton, Excluding Linters.

(In running bales, 000s omitted.)

	1924-25		1923-24		1922-24	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
August	357	357	492	492	526	526
September	435	793	484	975	494	1,020
October	530	1,322	542	1,517	534	1,554
November	492	1,814	532	2,049	579	2,133
December	533		462	2,510	529	2,663
January			577	3,088	610	3,273
February			508	3,595	567	3,840
March			484	4,079	624	4,464
April			480	4,559	577	5,041
May			414	4,991	621	5,661
June			350	5,341	542	6,203
July			347	5,688	463	6,666

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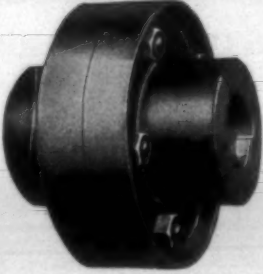
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Illegal Cotton Trading Reported

Washington.—Pursuant to Senate resolution 252, adopted June 7, 1924, calling upon the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report on cotton merchandising practices, the commission transmitted to the Senate the result of its investigation, and appended thereto an outline of proposed measures to be taken by the trade, adoption of which, in the words of the report, "would have an excellent effect, particularly if it were general." Certain remedial Federal legislation is also recommended. A summary of the report follows:

"In handling cotton consigned to merchants or factors, various methods are employed which are condemned by most factors and other members of the trade, and sometimes by the entire trade. These methods are:

- "1. Merchandising by factors.
- "2. Failure to remit full price obtained.
- "3. Selling cotton without instructions.
- "4. Borrowing on shippers' cotton in excess of advances.
- "5. Borrowing excessively on short weight bales and low grade cotton.
- "6. Loans to consignees and merchants on their own warehouse receipts.

"7. Repledging pledged receipts.

"From a survey made of the existing laws it is clear that many of these practices are illegal. None the less the fact remains that losses are frequently incurred under the present methods of handling cotton. The question may be raised, therefore, as to whether the remedy does not lie in improving the methods of handling.

"It seems obvious that much could be done by the exchanges and the banks to improve conditions, simply through a more general enforcement of rules and regulations of the character of those which have already been taken in certain parts of the cotton belt. Assuming that such remedial action should follow the lines of voluntary measures taken by the trade, and the banks, the following suggestions are offered:

"1. The cotton exchanges should adopt rules whereby the consignee is forbidden to sell cotton to himself, or any organization in which he is financially interested. If this be deemed too drastic, he should be forbidden to do so without the express consent of the consignor.

"2. The exchange should be required to keep records of spot sales, including exact time of all sales, grades, staples, etc., and to provide the necessary mechanism to enable the consignor to compare the price obtained by him on sales to the factor with other sales of cotton or similar character in the same market. Appropriate penalties by way of suspension and expulsion should be provided to enforce these rules. This should, of course, be subject to proper qualifications permitting the consignee to sell the cotton to himself or to others to protect advances to consignor in the event of a market decline.

"3. The cotton exchanges should

require factors to report to their shippers the names of the purchasers of their consignments.

"4. Exchange rules should require the suspension or expulsion of any member not returning the full amount of the sales price, less the proper deductions, to the consignor.

"5. The exchanges and the banks should both adopt rules requiring cotton factors to obtain notes from shippers covering all advances made, and further requiring them to present these notes to the banks in applying for all loans secured by consigned cotton.

"6. That cotton shippers instead of consigning cotton to the factor without reservation, should consign either to themselves or to the factor as agent for themselves. If this were done, persons with whom the bill of lading is negotiated will be on notice that the factor is acting as agent of the shipper. Banks and cotton exchanges would be performing a real service if they helped to bring this about.

"7. The block receipt for a number of bales of cotton should be abolished, and the single bale warehouse receipt adopted in its stead. This form of receipt has been in use successively at Memphis and also at New Orleans. All the exchanges should adopt this form of warehouse receipt. The banks are in a position to complete its adoption by refusing loans based on block receipts. Each single bale receipt should be required to show the weight of the cotton and, at least in the case of consigned cotton, the grade.

"8. The banks should require that all receipts pledged as collateral and released on a trust receipt be endorsed on the back to that effect, and the exchanges should adopt rules requiring that all receipts carry on the back a form of statement adapted to such an endorsement. This would serve to prevent receipts being pledged more than once.

"9. The exchanges and bank should adopt rules requiring that all shipments of consigned cotton be stored in a Federal licensed warehouse or a Federal licensed section of a warehouse, and the banks should refuse to loan on consigned cotton unless so stored.

"10. The exchanges or the banks or both of them should adopt one of the following plans: (a) Guaranty by a surety company of the weight and character of the cotton supporting each receipt; (b) a custodian system for warehouses under the supervision of the exchange, or the banks, or both, providing for the signing of receipts by the custodian and inspection of warehouses and actual counting of bales.

One provision of this act requires "11. The uniform receipts act which is in effect in seven of the cotton States and Virginia, should be adopted by all the cotton States, that if a receipt is issued for goods of which the warehouseman is owner, either solely or in common with others, the extent of his equity must be indicated on the receipt. Violations of this provision of the act should be made punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both.

"It is believed that the adoption of these or similar measures would

have an excellent effect, particularly if it were general. Voluntary action of this character by the exchanges and the banks appears to be altogether unlikely, however, in any short period of time. Without assuming to pass upon the constitutional power of Congress to legislate in this field, it is believed that if it be the judgment of Congress that the transactions discussed are a part of interstate commerce, Federal legislation would be of great value in remedying these conditions. Such legislation might well be directed along substantially the following lines:

"1. Making it a criminal offense for consignees in the course of interstate or foreign commerce, (a) to sell the shipper's cotton to themselves without his express consent; (b) to fail to return or to credit to the shipper within a specified time after the same is made the full amount of the sale price, less proper deductions, such as commission fee, charges for storage, interest, and insurance.

"2. Requiring consignees to obtain from shippers notes covering the amounts of all advances of cotton shipped or to be sold or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce.

"3. Requiring all cotton warehouses licensed under the Federal warehouse act to use uniform single bale receipts with a form on the reverse side, which, when filled out, will show that the receipt in question has been pledged and is released under a trust receipt.

"4. Requiring all shipments of consigned cotton in the course of interstate and foreign commerce to be stored in a Federal licensed warehouse or Federal licensed section of a warehouse. Warehouses licensed either in whole or in part under the Federal warehouse act are so numerous and widely distributed that such a requirement is not onerous."

Sphere of Cotton Exchanges Defined

The United States has two future exchanges and fifteen recognized spot markets, which serve as the agencies through which cotton—America's second crop in point of value—is sold. The future exchanges at New York and New Orleans are subjected to strict Federal supervision and regulation, but the control over the spot markets is decidedly limited.

While the future exchanges have been subjected to occasional bombardments by political figures in Congress, the Department of Agriculture regards them as indispensable instruments of commerce.

New York is primarily a future market, while New Orleans is both a spot market and a future market. Singularly, however, at this time New York has a larger stock of spot cotton than any other market in this country.

The regulation of the futures markets is covered by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the Cotton Futures Act, which was passed in August, 1916. In conformity with these regulations the New York and New Orleans exchanges have their

more detailed regulations, and while the drafts are not word for word alike they are essentially the same, although there are perhaps two real differences in the operations.

New Orleans maintains a spot market and, therefore, fixes a selling price for any grade that is quoted. In the case of New York, however, proceeding on the theory that it does not have sufficient trading at all times to permit reliable quotations for all grades, it depends upon the averages established daily by the ten recognized spot markets in the settlement of future contracts by the delivery of cotton thereon.

The ten spot markets, at Norfolk, Augusta, Savannah, Montgomery, Houston, New Orleans, Memphis, Little Rock, Dallas and Galveston, report daily to the future exchanges the prevailing prices for middling and the other grades "on" and "off" middling. The New York exchange, in the settlement of future contracts by deliveries thereon, uses the average differences "on" and "off" as reported from the spot markets.

On the New Orleans exchanges the differences in prices between middling and the other grades of spot cotton in that market are used in determining the prices of cotton other than this basic grade when they are delivered on a future contract. New York has a clearing house for the settlement of contracts, but New Orleans has none. It settles contracts through a committee of the exchange.

At New York the premium arrangement is not recognized. At New Orleans, however, when extra staple cotton is tendered on future contracts one may receive a premium of 25 points whenever a sufficient number of such extra staple bales are delivered.

Grading has become standardized in the spot markets and at each market the grades above and below middling are settled according to the differences prevailing.

Grades other than middling are quoted in points "on" or "off" middling, so the Federal officials are insistent that these differences shall be kept more or less in line.

While there are only two American futures markets, there are three exchanges abroad which engage in future contracts. The principal and the largest is the Liverpool Cotton Association at Liverpool, while there are future exchanges at Bremen and Havre. Cotton associations are in operation at Barcelona, Milan and Rotterdam.—Journal of Commerce.

Hong Kong Textile Trade.

Textile imports into Hong Kong during the third quarter of 1924 were valued at £738,106 (pound sterling equals \$4.7743 at current exchange), according to report to the Department of Commerce by Trade Commissioner Watson, Canton. Of this total, the following are the most important classes: Union cloths, £353,609; grey jeans, £118,948; white shirtings, £96,291; colored shirtings, £75,826. On the average, Japan furnishes 90 per cent of the grey jeans, 80 per cent of the grey shirtings, and 75 per cent of the colored shirtings.



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Cotton Goods

New York.—The volume of orders in the cotton goods markets during the week was fairly large but most of them were disappointing in size. As a whole, the markets ruled quiet, with prices rather firmly held. The gray goods division was quiet. Little important business developed in print cloths and sheetings. The best demand for print cloths was for 68-72s, with April contracts quoted at 10 1/2 cents. Spot and nearby deliveries were quoted at 11 cents. Other print cloth numbers were dull, although the price basis was very firm.

There was little activity in sheetings, sales being confined to a few sales of small lots. Prices in first hand held steady. The margin of profit is so small that there is little inducement to trade.

The asking price of 4-yard 48 squares was 10 1/2 cents for nearby goods. A few of them sold on this basis. The mills are so well sold up on some of the sheeting numbers that they are not disposed to follow the market very closely. For 5-yard 8 1/2 cents was the market for 5.50 yard, 8 cents, and for 6.15 yard, nearby, 7 1/2 cents.

Pajama checks were neglected, with 72x80s available at 10 1/2 cents nearby; 64-60s were 9 cents firm. Some high count sateens sold during the past few days on the nominal price basis. Drills moved in a sluggish way, with 3.95 yard 10 1/2 cents, 2.75 yard 14 1/2 cents. Clean osnaburgs have sold at approximately 17 cents on contract for 40-inch 7-ounce.

Fine goods sales were confined to small quantities of quick goods. There was very little forward buying reported in the market. Ordinary hard twist voiles sold at 12 1/2 cents for best makes. These had sold at 12 1/2 cents earlier in the week. A few spots of extra hard twist moved at 14 cents.

Considerably more combed broadcloths have come into the spot market. The 128-68s stand out in this respect. They are selling in a moderate way, but the supply is greater than the demand. Spots of 128-68s sold for 23 1/2 cents for good Eastern makes and 23 cents for Southern. Contracts are quoted 22 cents to 22 1/2 cents, depending upon delivery and make.

The carded broadcloths are reported scarce in the spot market. Some spot 96-64s sold for 16 1/4 cents. Contracts have been placed at 15 cents to 15 1/2 cents.

There was little change in the market for tire fabrics. The larger mills are not expected to need supplies any time soon. Many of the smaller manufacturers are expected in the market within a short time.

Some additional business for cotton duck was developed during the week. Many contracts have recently run out and the outlook for further business is considered good at this time. Prices are more encouraging

and a more satisfactory profit margin is in sight.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	7%
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	7 1/2%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6%
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	9%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	10%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	13%
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	14 1/2%
Brown sheetings, 4-yard	14%
Brown sheetings, stand.	15 1/2%
Ticking, 8-ounce	26
Denims	19 1/2%
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10 1/2%
Kid finished cambrics	9 to 10
Dress ginghams	17 1/2 to 20
Standard prints	9%

Hosiery Imports Into Hungary.

Imports of hosiery into Hungary during the first nine months of 1924 were valued at 6,366,000 gold kronen (krone equals \$0.0014 at current exchange). Of this amount cotton hosiery accounted for 4,036,000 gold kronen, and silk and artificial silk for 1,718,000 gold kronen, according to report to the Department of Commerce by Consul Reineck, Budapest. Although American firms have not entered this market, there would seem to be good opportunity and Hungarian dealers are reported to be anxious for American goods.

Scarcity of Old Weavers Felt in English Mills

Manchester, Eng.—Something of a transformation is happening in the Lancashire cotton trade, which has been under a cloud of depression since the great boom of a few years ago. Looms which stood idle for many months are being run again, and on looking round for operatives to work other looms, manufacturers find they have migrated to other industries. This necessitates the adoption of methods hitherto foreign to the trade, and unknown to the oldest weaver.

Children leaving school are induced immediately to enter the weaving sheds, and not only learn the business but are paid for it, while the older weavers get extra pay to teach the youngsters the craft. As in almost every other big industry nowadays, employer's interest does not halt with teaching the trade to youngsters, they are encouraged to attend municipal colleges for technical training so that when the next boom arrives, the trade will be in an efficient state to cope with it.

Should Regulate the Work of Congress.

It may not occur to Congress, but some of the Legislatures, instead of passing favorably on the child labor law, might like to support an amendment to regulate the work of Congress.—Waterloo (Iowa) Tribune.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was no change in the yarn market during the week. The demand continued very small, with buyers interested only in purchasing small lots on a hand-to-mouth basis. Spinners continued to hold their prices considerably above published quotations, although reductions were noted on lots of stock yarns held by dealers here. There has been general disappointment that the strong buying movement that was expected this month in yarns has failed to develop. So far, inquiry has been very limited and has indicated no interest in forward requirements.

Dealers' prices at the end of the week showed scattered reductions of half cent or more on Southern carded weaving yarns, but the lower prices failed to stimulate buying interest. There were moderate sales of tinged insulating yarns. The towel manufacturers, webbing makers and carpet mills were also reported as bargain hunting for small supplies.

Stocks of yarn both at the mills and in this market are regarded as being very small. Considerable difficulty is reported in locating lots of any size for spot and prompt delivery. Prices show considerable irregularity and the following quotations are regarded as being purely nominal:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
2-ply 6s	40 1/2 a	2-ply 26s	48 1/2 a 49
10s	41 1/2 a	2-ply 30s	50 a 50 1/2
2-ply 16s	43 1/2 a	2-ply 40s	58 a 60
2-ply 20s	44 a 44 1/2	2-ply 50s	66 a 68
2-ply 24s	47 1/2		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s	39 a	40s	55 a 57
10s to 12s	40 1/2 a 41 1/2	40s ex.	58 a 60
14s	42 a	50s	65 a 67
16s	43 a	60s	74 a
20s	43 1/2 a 44	Tinged Carpet	
24s	47 a	3 and 4-ply 36 1/2 a 37	
26s	48 a	White Carpet	
30s	50 a 51	3 and 4-ply 38 a 39	
36s	54 a		
Part Waste Insulated Yarn.			
8s, 1-ply	35 a 36	12s, 2-ply	38 a 39
8s, 2, 3 and	40 a	20s, 2-ply	43 1/2 a
4-ply	26 a 27	26s, 2-ply	48 a
10s, 1-ply and	30 a	30s, 2-ply	49 1/2 a
3-ply	37 a 38		
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
10s	41 a	24s	47 a
12s	41 1/2 a	26s	48 a
14s	42 a	30s	50 a 51
16s	43 a	40s	57 a 58
20s	44 a		
Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	39 a	20s	44 a
10s	40 a	24s	46 1/2 a
12s	41 a	26s	48 a
14s	42 a	30s	50 a
16s	43 a		
Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	39 a	22s	42 1/2 a
10s	39 1/2 a	24s	44 a
12s	40 a	26s	44 a 44 1/2
14s	40 1/2 a	28s	46 a
16s	41 a	30s	48 a
18s	41 1/2 a	30s tying in	47 a
20s	42 a	40s	56 a 57
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 16s	56 a 60	2-ply 50s	75 a 80
2-ply 20s	58 a 62	2-ply 60s	85 a 87
2-ply 30s	65 a 67	2-ply 70s	95 a 100
2-ply 36s	67 a 70	2-ply 80s	105 a 110
2-ply 40s	70 a 73		
Southern Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	50 a	30s	60 a
12s	51 a	32s	62 a
14s	52 a	24s	64 a
16s	53 1/2 a	26s	65 a
18s	53 a	28s	63 a

20s	53 1/2 a	40s	70 a
22s	54 a	50s	75 a
24s	54 1/2 a	60s	85 a
26s	55 a	70s	95 a
28s	57 a	80s	105 a
Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist			
Skeins.			
10s, 2-ply	52 a	36s, 2-ply	62 a
22s, 2-ply	53 a	40s, 2-ply	64 a
24s, 2-ply	55 a	45s, 2-ply	69 a
30s, 2-ply	58 a	50s, 2-ply	74 a
Eastern Carded Cones.			
10s	47 a	22s	53 a
12s	48 a	26s	55 a
14s	50 a	28s	57 a
20s	52 a	30s	59 a

Bulletin of Yarn Spinners' Association.

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association says:

"There has been practically no change in the yarn market for the past several weeks. Demand is quiet and but little business developed except in small lots for spot deliveries. Prices remain at about the same level. Spinners' prices are held firm at an advance above reported market quotations. The hand-to-mouth buying policy of the past year is believed to be responsible for the apathetic condition of the yarn market. Consumers are purchasing only their immediate requirements, relying entirely upon dealers and mill stocks to supply their needs. Unquestionably if this method of buying continues the manufacturer and dealer will have to revise their methods. For the past year or more they have been carrying the whole load, a portion of which should properly be borne by the retailer and consumer. We believe that the time is fast approaching when methods will have to be changed; either the dealer and manufacturer will be forced to adopt similar methods to the retailer and consumer and pursue a hand-to-mouth policy of manufacture and purchase, which would be both costly and uneconomical, or else an entirely new system of distribution will have to be devised.

"It is believed that once the consumer and retailer realize that their wants can no longer be supplied from stock in possession of the manufacturer and dealer, that they will anticipate their needs and provide for their future requirements by forward commitments. In such event we may expect a normal resumption of demand within the near future. On the other hand if they do not anticipate their wants, unquestionably further curtailment will be practiced by the manufacturer, and operations will be limited entirely by the volume of orders. The manufacturer's experience in the past year has made them realize that the only safe method to pursue in face of a slack demand is to curtail productions and refrain from accumulating stocks."

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Wanted — Position as superintendent. Now employed. On present job five years. Address O. P., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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1 Keeler Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler, 90 H. P., 60" diameter, 17 feet long. To carry 100 lbs pressure. The Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.

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Man capable of taking charge as manager of Southern office of well known dye manufacturer. Willingness to do hard work and a knowledge of the dyestuff business essential. Man must be able to supply unquestioned references as to character. Address Dyestuff, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Position in the executive department of a cotton mill. My 23 years' experience constructing, equipping and managing mills makes me feel fully competent to render good service. J., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

President and General Manager

Wanted—An experienced mill man to become **President and General Manager** of a coarse yarn mill in small Georgia town. Prefer a married man who can take some stock, but this is not necessary. Give age, experience, and references in application which will be treated confidential. Address Manufacturer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Book Salesman Wanted

We want to get in touch with a salesman, woman preferred, who can sell "The Better Way," "Hearts of Gold," "Will Allen Sinner" and other books of Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) in the cotton mill villages.

The stories of Becky Ann deal with cotton mill life and are very popular in the mill villages. They sell for \$1.00 each.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00, which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisement for one month.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer small card room or second hand in large mill. Would also consider night overseer's place. References. No. 4374.

WANT position as overseer carding. Would prefer mill that is run down and not getting results where I would have chance to prove my ability. Age 30, married, sober, good references, 18 years' experience. Now employed. No. 4375.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer large card room. Prefer weave mill on plain work. Good references. No. 4376.

OFFICE man of unusual ability wants to correspond with mill needing man of long experience, age 35, married. Thoroughly acquainted with mill cost accounting. Excellent references. No. 4377.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years of excellent training and am capable in every respect. Excellent references. No. 4379.

WANT position as overseer spinning or second hand in large mill. Age 25, married, good habits, qualified by experience and training to handle room unusually well. References on request. No. 4380.

OVERSEER spinning with long experience wants position with large mill. Would consider carding and spinning in medium size plant. Prefer personal interview with parties desiring man of character and ability. No. 4381.

EXPERIENCED and capable overseer of weaving wants to make a change. Good reason for leaving present employer. Would appreciate opportunity to present references as to character and ability. No. 4382.

WANT position as overseer spinning and twisting, or twisting and winding. Foster machines, hosiery yarns. Age 47, 20 years as overseer, have taken textile course for overseers. No. 4383.

EXPERIENCED superintendent who has successfully run a number of first-class mills desires to change. Excellent references to show past record. No. 4384.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical man of long experience who can get quality and quantity production on wide variety of fabrics. No. 4385.

WANT position as overseer carding or assistant superintendent. Long experience in card room and office. A-1 references. No. 4386.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Long experience on high class plain and fancy goods. Now employed but wish larger place. Can furnish excellent references. No. 4387.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both, or overseer winding. Experienced overhauler and erector, formerly erector for Whitin Machine Works. First-class references. No. 4388.

WEAVE MILL superintendent, with 6 years' experience as such on both plain and fancy goods wishes good mill. College and textile school education. References. No. 4389.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Capable man of long experience. Good habits, energetic and always on the job. Best of references. No. 4390.

OVERSEER carding of unusual ability desires position. Have had 12 years as carder, 2 years as erector of carding and spinning for Saco-Lowell. Good habits, steady worker. No. 4394.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, day or night. Now employed in good mill. Seven years as overseer. Excellent references. No. 4391.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but have good reason for making a change. References to show ability and character. No. 4393.

SUPERINTENDENT open for position. Prior to being superintendent was in mill office, mill engineering, textile school, work in all departments of mill. Experienced in cotton mill machine shop work, and as overseer carding. Good executive. References. No. 4392.

COTTON CLASSER of 15 years' experience wishes position as classer in large mill or classer and general office man in smaller mill. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 4395.

WANT position as superintendent, or good place as overseer carding and spinning. Excellent record of past service. Good references. No. 4396.

OVERSEER WEAVING would like to correspond with mill needing first-class man for this department. Good references. No. 4397.

WANT position as overseer carding or second hand if there is a chance for promotion. Age 40, married, good manager of help. Can give good references. No. 4398.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good record with first-class mills. Can come on short notice. Excellent references. No. 4399.

WANT position as overseer weaving or second hand in large room. Experienced on wide variety of plain and fancy goods. Good references. No. 4400.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Several years' experience as overseer. Good manager of help. Good references. No. 4401.

WANT position as superintendent. Ten years as superintendent; on present job 6 years. Was carder 12 years with some of the best mills; long experience in both yarn and cloth mills from waste reworking systems to staple cotton and from coarse duck drills and osnaburgs to fine fabrics. Can give best of references. No. 4402.

CHIEF ENGINEER and master mechanic wants position with good mill. Have had 17 years' experience in cotton mill steam and electric power plants, ranging in size from 500 to 1,500 horsepower; 12 years as master mechanic, 4 years as machinist in navy yard at Charleston. No. 4404.

DESIGNER AND WEAVER wants position where he can handle both positions. Experienced in fine weaving and designing, drawing-in and slashing. No. 4405.

WEAVER of unusual ability and excellent record wants position as overseer good weave room. Experienced, capable and reliable. Good references. No. 4409.

WANT position as carder, spinner or master mechanic. Thoroughly trained in each department. Correspondence solicited. No. 4405.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Have had long experience in good mills and can get excellent results. No. 4406.

MAN with 7 years' experience in mill, five years handling mill supplies and five years as bookkeeper in mill office wants position as purchasing agent. Would accept well paying place as supply room man. No. 4407.



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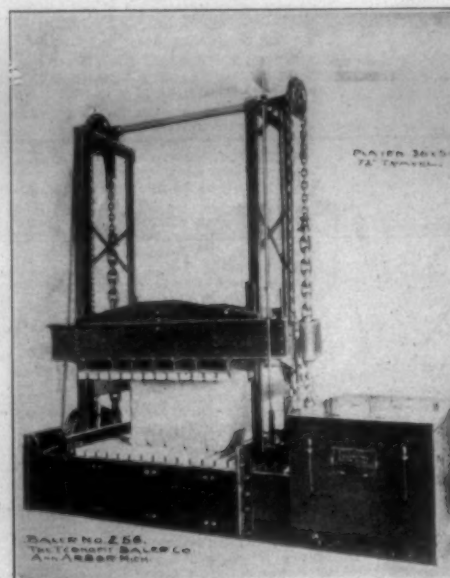
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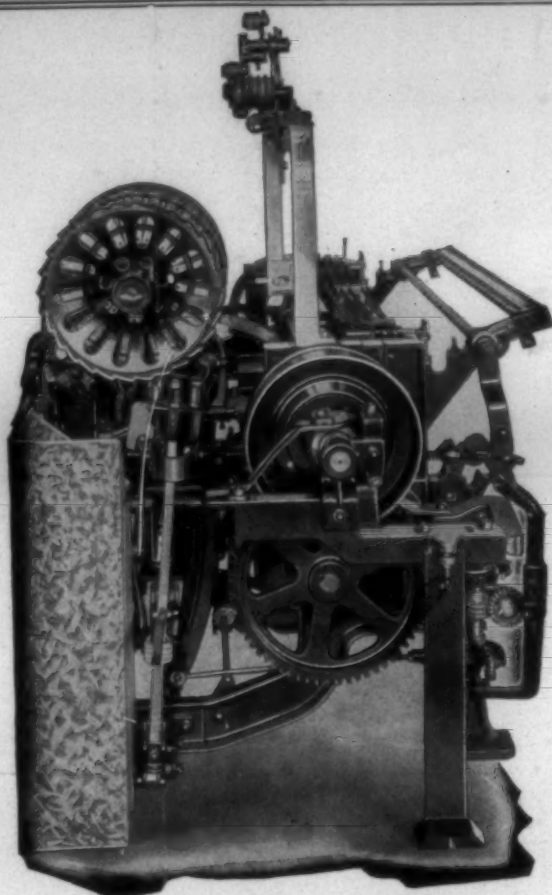
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High as the Blue Ridge Mountains in Quality and as Sturdy as the Mountain Oaks

We don't believe any better belt can be made than the Charlotte Clean Quality Belt.

From tanneries located in the Blue Ridge Mountains—America's greatest tanning district—we select the pick of the best leather tanned for belting use.



Sunshine, fresh air and pleasant working conditions enable our men—each one a belt craftsman—to put his very best into his work.

Pick out your hardest drive to make the test and see how surely and easily a Charlotte Belt will carry the load.

Clean Quality
Trouble Free

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

Large Stocks
Quick Service

Charlotte.  North Carolina